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THE NINE LABOUR LEADERS DEPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA REFUSE TO LAND IN ENGLAND: THE MEN ABOARD THE SHIP, AT GRAVESEND, DURING THEIR TALK WITH THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The "Umgeni," with the nine Labour Leaders deported from South Africa aboard, arrived at Gravesend on the morning of February 24. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., and other members of the British Labour Party Deputation of Welcome set off to the ship, which was lying in mid-stream, on a motor-launch. Mr. Henderson told the deported men that his comrades and himself were there as a Reception Committee representing the whole of the British Trade Union movement, and said that every arrangement for their entertainment in London had been made. It was then that Mr. Bain said: "We have been placed on this vessel against our wishes, and we do not intend to leave it until we are landed back again in South Africa." Afterwards, he invited Mr. Henderson aboard for a conference, but the captain's orders were to refuse permission to allow anybody on the ship. Later, the deported nine were persuaded to change their plans, and they landed at Gravesend at three in the afternoon, this after Mr. Henderson and Mr. Bowerman had been allowed aboard the "Umgeni." Illustrations of the deported nine at Las Palmas, other photographs of them at Gravesend, and a photograph of a Labour Party meeting to arrange for their entertainment in London are given on later pages of this issue.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD PAYNE.

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A LITTLE TOUR IN MONGOLIA.

(See Illustrations.)

THE fascination of the unknown, a love of the primitive, were the main considerations that induced me, while staying in Peking, to make an attempt to see something of the relatively untraversed regions of Mongolia which lie between the northern frontier of the province of Chihli and the southern borders of Siberia. The factor that successfully foiled my attempt to reach the Mongolian capital, Urga, from Kalgan by way of the caravan route across the desert of Gobi, was the guerilla warfare then in progress between the Mongols and the Chinese.

An expedition through the ruined Great Wall and over the Hanobar Pass from Kalgan, some four or five days up country, enabled me to see something at least of the life and habits of the nomadic Chakhars of South or Inner Mongolia. Travelling by Peking cart, drawn by a mule and pony, and accompanied by their owners (a couple of Chinese); camping out, sometimes in mere sheds, sometimes under canvas in the vicinity of a group of native "yourts," or tents, clustering round a well, sufficed for an idea of what the longer expedition would have been—and the idea was encouraging enough.

The laws of hospitality compel the Mongol to entertain the traveller by giving him both food and shelter; and, with that *sine qua non* of all good travellers, a blind eye, turned upon the dirtiness of both, the friendliness and gaiety which accompany these benefactions can hardly fail to make a very pleasant impression. Pitching my camp among a cheery little community of Chakhars at Ta-Bol—where, alas! but a few weeks later Mr. Grant was murdered by soldiers from the North—I found I was within a day's journey of the most important lamasery of South Mongolia, Hankarawa. I chanced to visit it during a very interesting ceremony, walking in unexpectedly, to their surprise no less than my own, upon some two or three hundred lamas, men and boys, all squatting upon the ground in the sunny forecourt of a temple. The red, orange, and pale yellow of their clothes suggested great borders of tulips ranged on each side of a wide flagged path leading up to the chief lama, who, seated on a low throne on the steps of the temple, was presiding over the assembly. A little group of men stripped to the waist formed the centre of attraction, and these, it transpired, were candidates for a degree, and were being examined by the seniors, and cross-examined by their junior colleagues of all ages, each side backing its fancy with wild clapping and gesticulation. My unexpected appearance with a camera in their midst was apparently most disconcerting, and, one and all, they instantly covered their heads with the dark red sashes which are worn while officiating and upon ceremonial occasions. Quickly recovering their equanimity, however, they unveiled again, and, looking somewhat sheepish, resumed their occupation, and offered not the slightest objection to my presence, or when I proceeded to take a number of photographs.

The lamas are the dominant factor of Mongolia. Every family contributes at least one son to the priesthood, which is said to represent approximately sixty-five per cent. of the male population. Nominally celibate, many lamas are notoriously immoral. The supreme lama, the Hut'ukt'u of the country, the Living God of Mongolian Buddhists, is named Bogdo. Later on, when, having journeyed through Manchuria and part of Siberia to Lake Baikal, I again broke away from civilisation to make an expedition into Northern or Outer Mongolia, I was fortunate in arriving at Urga at the time of the semi-religious, semi-athletic festival of T'sam Haren, or the sacred dance, when lamas congregate in vast numbers from all parts of the country to pay tribute to their spiritual chief. Bogdo himself, a man of middle age and dissipated aspect, was present, and as he was led—he is nearly blind—from the robing-tent to the chief temple, the humble lamas, together with the great princes of the land, prostrated themselves and worshipped him in an ecstasy of fervid adoration.

A striking feature of Urga is the great new temple, finely placed on the top of a hill, and surrounded by the yourts and compounds forming the holy city, at the foot of which lies the busiest and most characteristic scene in the place—the horse and camel market. Religion and horses may be said to dominate Mongolia, and an instance of the anomalous condition of affairs which obtains in the former connection is present in the fact that in the new temple (which, by the way, houses one of the biggest Buddhas in existence—a splendid figure in gilded bronze rising from the centre of an immense lotus-flower), and full-facing the great image, side by side and in all respects equal with his own, the Lama Pontiff has caused to be erected a throne, draped gorgeously in yellow silk damask, for—his "consort"!—an outrage this on all Buddhistic principles.

Another feature of the T'sam Haren was the dance of the gods, an entertainment lasting seven or eight hours, and said to represent, in pantomime, features in the early history of Buddhism. The dancers were masked to simulate mythological animals and devils, and they pranced about within a chalked-in area to the strains of Tibetan trumpets and other weird sounds. Still more interesting and far more picturesque was the "real thing" as shown in the great wrestling bouts in which fifty to sixty teams competed, the horse-racing, and the archery competitions—to each of which at least a day was devoted. One could but admit that the admirable organisation of all the events reflected the greatest credit upon the powers both temporal and spiritual. At the wrestling one realised that the Mongols play the game every bit as well as Westerners, and one is surprised to find, in spite of their faces being weathered to the colour of old copper, that their bodies, when stripped for the ring, are as fair as those of Englishmen. The Mongols of North Mongolia are of the Khalkha tribe, a finer race in every respect than the Chakhars of Inner Mongolia.

The Mongols themselves, perhaps, derived the keenest pleasure from their race-meeting, to which they flocked in gala array—velvet hats decorated with the peacock feather of officialdom, rich silken dresses in orange, scarlet, yellow, and blue; the women with their jet-black hair flattened into the shape of ram's horns, from which were suspended numberless ropes of pearls. All rode astride, all chatted and laughed merrily as they cantered gaily along to a lovely valley a few miles distant from the city. There were thirty-five to forty starters for the race of five miles over open country, the ponies of the most unpromising appearance, and the jockeys boys and girls not more than twelve years of age. Chanting in chorus, the competitors circled slowly round the group of little blue and white tents which formed the starting-point, the pace gradually increasing until a mounted lama gave the signal, when—one forgot all about unpromising appearances and was lost in astonishment at the speed of the ponies and at the horsemanship of the children. The finish was as interesting as it was picturesque. The winner was a little girl, and as she came in, a lama caught her bridle and led her pony up to each of the tents in turn, and at each her reward was a drink of mare's milk; mare's milk was likewise poured over the head of her pony.

The unpicturesque side of Urga—the dark, hideous, and gloomy side—was the prison, a permit to see which I obtained with the greatest difficulty. The Mongols have it in them to be most diabolically cruel, and a more terrible fate than that which befalls the Mongol malefactor at Urga is difficult of conception. Within a small compound fenced in by high, spiked palisades are five or six dungeons. There are human beings in those dungeons, and among them a number of highly civilised Chinese imprisoned for political offences, who are shut up for the remainder of their lives in heavy, iron-bound coffins, *out of which they never, under any conditions or for any purpose, move.* They cannot sit upright, they cannot lie down flat, and they see daylight but for a few minutes when their food is thrust into their coffins twice in the twenty-four hours.

The sight of the hopeless misery of these prisoners made it easy to understand the light-heartedness with which three Mongol soldiers went to their execution a few days later on. Six months previously they had murdered their general, and in the interval had been dragging out a miserable existence in the coffins. Preceded by a cavalcade of mediæval-looking soldiery, armed all the same with rifles of the latest pattern, the trio of criminals were taken in bullock-carts to a valley some five or six miles away from Urga. This was in order that the execution should not offend the sight of the mythical gods who dwell in the sacred mountain of Bogdo N'or, which, lying to the south of the city, is cut off from contamination with humanity by the Tola river. Death is the punishment for the Mongol who so far forgets his traditions as to shoot bird or beast on Bogdo N'or, and imprisonment for life the far worse fate of any foreigner who should be so rash as thus to transgress. The soldiers looked ghastly enough after their incarceration, and ate greedily the food which was offered to them when they were taken out of the carts. One of them shouted up ribald jibes to the mandarin who was present in his official capacity. "Come out and watch us die." "That is what you are here for—don't stop skulking in that tent." One of the others remarked to the lama who held the sacred picture of Buddha before his eyes a moment prior to execution, "I don't mind dying; but I want to be a soldier when I am born again." The Mongol belief in an immediate re-incarnation leads them to be entirely careless of their dead. They throw them out on to the hillsides, where dogs and vultures speedily devour them. "What does it matter?" they say. "The body is only a case for the spirit, and the spirit is at once re-born into a new case."

I sometimes wondered if that was why they never washed their cases.

BEATRIX BULSTRODE.

PARLIAMENT.

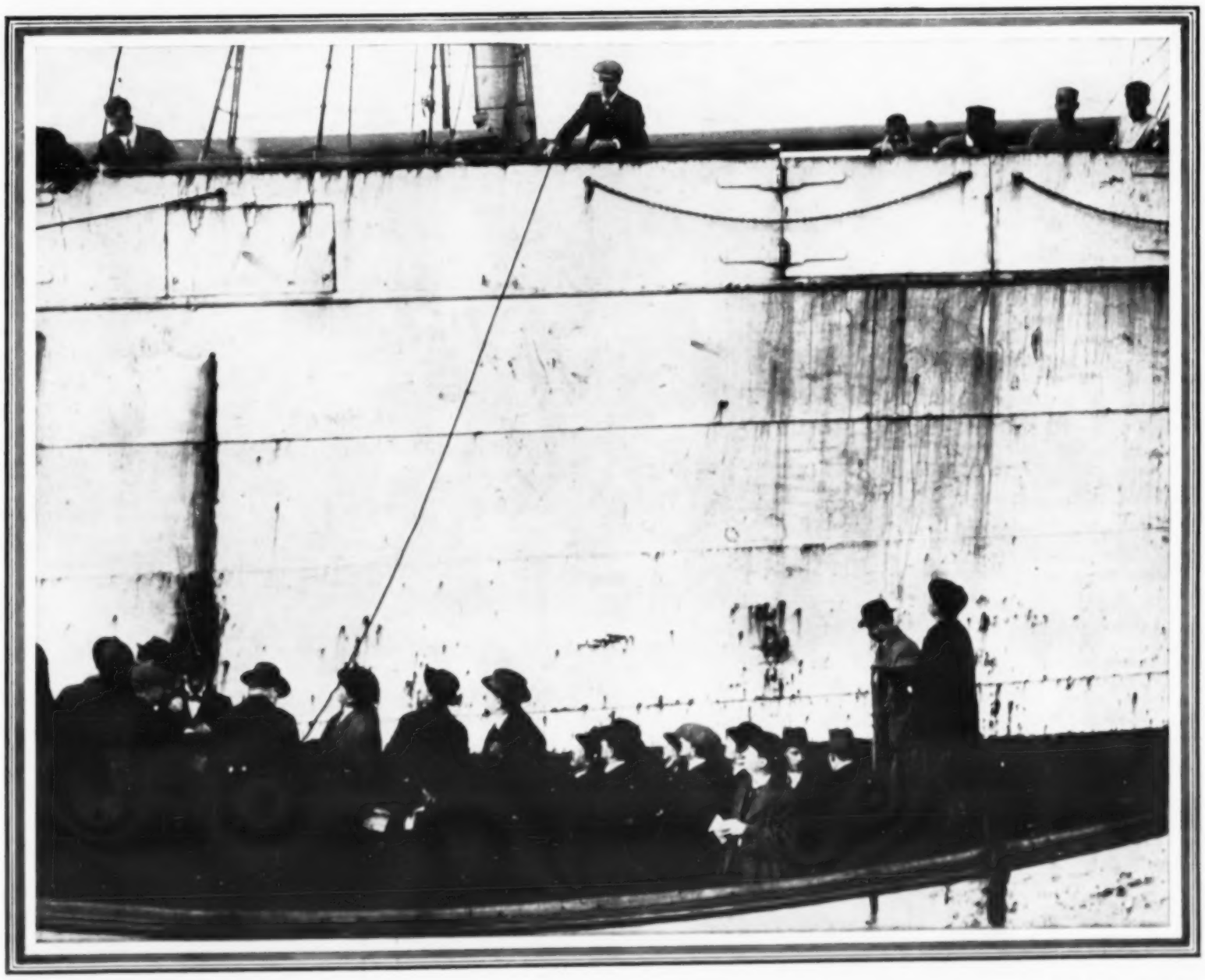
IMPORTANT subjects continue to be discussed with keen interest in Parliament. One sensational matter has succeeded another in the House of Lords. A week ago the Peers decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into certain charges and allegations against Lord Murray, and on Monday they had a significant debate on Party honours; the Earl of Selborne, who opened it, describing the "prevalent belief" that persons were often recommended for honours merely because they had contributed largely to Party funds. Speeches were delivered, as Lord Ribblesdale sarcastically observed, on a "high" note; and Viscount Milner, who was cordially welcomed on his reappearance in debate, was specially outspoken in his exposure of the evil effects of traffic in honours. The Marquess of Crewe, while admitting the gravity of the subject, remarked that the present danger was exaggerated, and gave the Prime Minister's assurance that a contribution to Party funds had not been a consideration with him when recommending names to his Majesty; but the Marquess of Lansdowne insisted that the public mind required reassurance, and accordingly a resolution expressing the uneasiness of the Peers was passed. In the course of debate on the Address in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the gratifying announcement that the Government had decided to take steps this year for the relief of local taxation. He referred specially to the increasing burden of main roads and to necessitous school areas, and his statement was received with a general satisfaction such as he arouses very rarely. Unionists were greatly delighted and encouraged not only by their success in South Bucks, but also—and still more—by their capture of Mr. Masterman's seat for Bethnal Green; and they gave its new Member, Sir Mathew Wilson, an enthusiastic reception on Monday. "Send Masterman to the House of Lords," merrily shouted a member of the Opposition to the Government when his successor was taking the oath. The debates on the Supplementary Estimates, which were the main business this week, were interrupted on Tuesday evening by a Unionist resolution calling upon the Government to submit without delay their proposals for the alteration of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Asquith repeated his declaration that they were prepared to make suggestions which they hoped would open the road to agreement, but refused to disclose them until the completion of the financial business which had to be transacted by March 31. Mr. Bonar Law's comment upon his speech was that he was "still drifting."

BEFORE THE "UMGENI" WAS BOARDED: MESSAGES FOR THE DEPORTED.

Photographs by C.N.

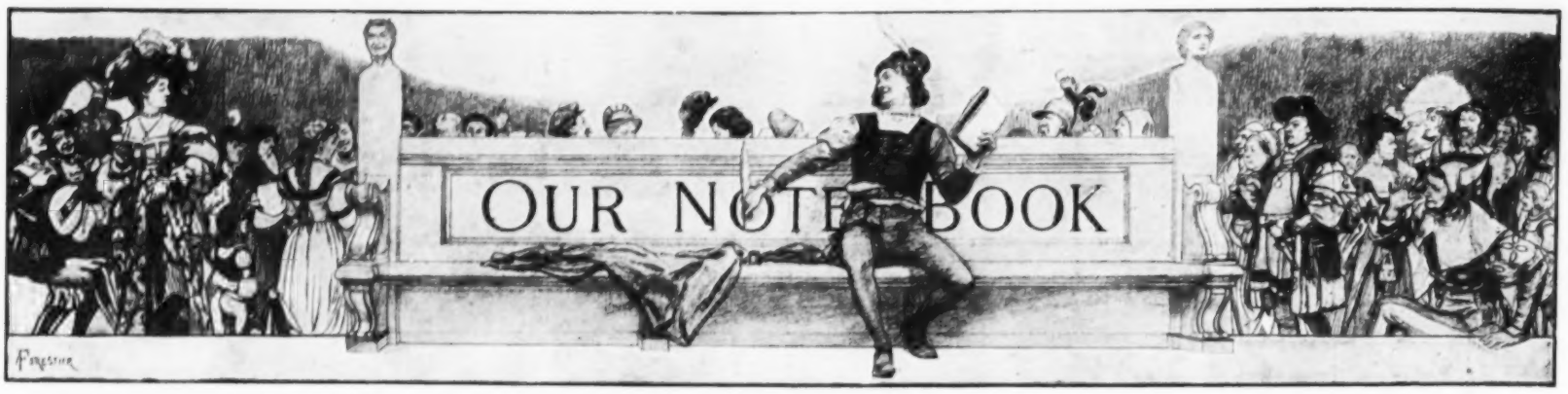
SHOWING HIS LETTER FOR THE DEPORTED SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR LEADERS, WHICH HAD TO BE SENT ABOARD THE "UMGENI" BY ROPE: MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P., AT THE HEAD OF THE BRITISH LABOUR DEPUTATION, AT GRAVESEND.

LETTERS AND PRESS-CUTTINGS FOR THE DEPORTED LEADERS DELIVERED AFTER THEY HAD REFUSED TO LAND IN ENGLAND: DRAWING THE HANDKERCHIEF CONTAINING THE "MAIL" UP THE SIDE OF THE "UMGENI."



COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED BETWEEN ENGLISH LABOUR AND THE DEPORTED SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR LEADERS AFTER THEIR REFUSAL TO LAND IN THIS COUNTRY: MR. WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE PREPARING TO HAUL THE "MAIL" UP THE SIDE OF THE "UMGENI."

After Mr. Bain had said that he and his comrades refused to land in England (a decision they reversed later), a number of Press-cuttings and a bundle of letters were fastened in a handkerchief, and this impromptu "mail-bag" was hauled aboard by means of a rope. Later, Mr. Bain threw into the British Labour Deputation's launch, for the use of the Press, a statement covering nine sheets of foolscap and reviewing the events which preceded the deportations. At first no one was allowed to come aboard the "Umgeni," but later Mr. Henderson and Mr. Bowerman obtained permission to do so, and they persuaded the South Africans to come on shore.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

MR ZANGWILL is a great artist and a very earnest thinker. I have not seen his play called "The Melting Pot" acted; and, in the case of such a man especially, it would therefore be very unfair to criticise it as a play. But its thesis or philosophic thread is a legitimate subject even for such light and rambling reflections as these. But, indeed, the point which struck me most in reading the play is not so much the central point of the story. That is, of course, the suggestion that a Jew, having a higher duty to humanity than to his race, ought to melt naturally, by marriage or naturalisation, into the Gentile society around him, and to face and accept the full consequences of such action in the practical disappearance of the Hebrew race. On this I will not dogmatise, for the very simple reason that I am not a Jew. It seems to me emphatically a question for Jews or for the individual Jew to settle: many of my own Jewish friends take the same view as "The Melting Pot" and have acted on it. But I entertain grave doubts as to whether the thing could be done, even if it ought to be. I think the blood and type are so strong that a moderate increase in mixed marriages would merely do what is done in the case of black and white unions in America—rather sting the prejudice into perpetual life than do anything towards allaying it. I think the grandchildren of Quixano would be always throwing their Jewish grandfather and their Pogrom grandmother at each others' heads, according to their situation and sympathies. I fear that little Arthur would always be pulling Polly's Slavonic hair, and Polly would be always pulling Arthur's Semitic nose. I rather doubt whether Israel can be killed—even by the Israelites. For instance (and I intend the personality as a personal compliment), I fancy it would need a melting-pot as large as America itself to melt down Mr. Zangwill alone. I do not think that entire rejuvenation would follow the experiment of Medea.

No; what arrested my eye and mind in Mr. Zangwill's drama was not his solution of the racial problem, but a particular argument by which he supports and explains it. That argument is very common, in one form or another, in modern books and newspapers; and on my death bed I shall be still endeavouring to destroy it. It can broadly be called the Futurist argument. Now, Mr. Zangwill has no right to be a Futurist; because he is not a fool. Of course, the very neatness of his mind, which is one of an almost magical verbal dexterity, tempts him to be too much the slave of an epigram; and the essential argument of the play can be expressed in two of its sentences with an epigrammatic brevity. I have not the book by me at the moment, but I think the first phrase ran: "What is the glory of Rome and Jerusalem, where men worship and look back, compared with the glory of this New York, where men labour and look forward?" The other, I think, ran: "You talk about the God of our fathers. But what about the God of our children?" They are both very good epigrams, and they are nonsense. Nonsense, nonsense, nonsense! They both rest on the silent assumption of the truth of two propositions, for which there never have been any arguments or evidence offered, nor ever will be. The first is the assumption that the future is, like the past, a particular and positive story, the nature of which is not only settled but can be foreseen. The second is the assumption that one of the things of which we can be certain about the future is that it will be better than the past.

These notions never had any root in reason, or even in instinct; they were, as a matter of fact, illusions produced by the excitement of changing the world with great rapidity during a very short time: the time of the energies that came from the French Revolution. But those particular energies, though salutary and on the whole successful, started quite late in our history and are already almost spent. Futurism is like the momentum that carries a switchback which has just come downhill some way further, after the direction has been altered. But it is obvious that even as illusions they are peculiar to that particular period. If you had asked Julius Cæsar what the world would be like nine hundred years afterwards, he would, to begin with, answer that he did not know. But supposing that he did know, the things he would have known would have been the dissolution of the Empire, the degradation of Rome, the triumph of barbarians everywhere, the loss of roads, the loss of books, the oblivion of provinces; "the darkness of the ninth century." And, odd as it may seem, Julius Cæsar would not have thought it an improvement. Even, therefore, in the splendid early summer of the Roman rule, when some of the greatest soldiers and law-givers who ever lived could be praised truly by some of the greatest poets and orators that ever lived for having paved with peace and reason the whole world from the Euphrates to the Clyde—even then anyone who prophesied further improvement would have been wrong. That anybody should prophesy further improvement and feel certain he is right in connection with modern New York, seems to me simply astounding. If ever there was a place in the world where forces whose strength no one knows were coming to an utterly truceless and largely heartless struggle; where enormous riddles may at any moment answer themselves because no man can answer them, and then tear the man in pieces like the Sphinx; if ever there was a place where the task of reform was not self-evident and the future of democracy was not secure, I should say it was in the industrial centres of the United States. New York is a place where people labour and look forward. But what do they look forward to; and why do they look forward to it with satisfaction? An industrial insurrection and massacre, quite probably ending in the final victory of the worst capitalist tyranny the world has ever seen? The shooting of the last striker by a private detective; the breaking of the last small trader by the final and universal Trust? Do they look forward to seeing the whole of America as teetotal as the capital of Maine—and as drunken? Do they look forward to seeing all Americans as polygamous as Brigham Young, or as mad as Mrs. Eddy? Or can it be that they look forward with radiant faces to a war between white men and black, the most horrible war that is thinkable, and which many will think of as a war between men and monkeys? Or perhaps they watch and pray for the day when in the West the Asiatic problem shall rage like an Asiatic plague, when small yellow men shall dangle from the lamp-posts of San Francisco, or farmsteads burn behind the marching hosts of the Mikado. That all these dangers and evils are balanced by good, healthy, and tenacious elements in American civilisation, I know. By the genuine democratic temper of the people, by the comparative candour of the Press, by the very high average of intelligence and education, by the very European faith and the fighting spirit in the Irish, by the tradition of a President who really does things, like a popular king; and by all that remains of the heroic legend of the Civil War. But that is just the point; the presence of the good things makes it all the more difficult to predict with certainty than if the things were all bad.

It is the same with the remark about the God of our children. The obvious answer is that you cannot worship something that does not exist, even as an idea; and the God of our children does not exist at present, and possibly never will. Our children will have what God they choose; but that is no reason why we should undertake under all conceivable conditions to approve their choice. And if thoughtful and honourable Jews like Mr. Zangwill propose merely to fling themselves into the future of a country like America, I should like just to warn them that a time may come when they will wish they were sitting like an Arab in a clean tent in a decent desert; when they shall see for what sort of faith and service they have sold the faith and service of Moses and Isaiah; when the God of their children shall be unveiled in the Market Place, when they shall bow down and worship the Golden Image which Nebuchadnezzar the King had set up.

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Photo. Topical.

THE NEW MEMBER (LIBERAL) FOR POPLAR: MR. ALFRED W. YEO, M.P.

Mr. Yeo, who is a native of Poplar and has been in business there for many years as a dealer in musical instruments, has been Mayor of the borough and Chairman of the Board of Guardians. He is also a Justice of the Peace and a member of the London County Council for Limehouse.

Photo. Drake.

THE NEW MEMBER (UNIONIST) FOR SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: MR. W. B. DU PRE, M.P.

Mr. W. Baring Du Pre served in the South African War as a volunteer with the Leicestershire Imperial Yeomanry, and has since become Major of the Leicestershire Royal Horse Artillery. In 1911 he was High Sheriff of Bucks, and is a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He has travelled widely in the Colonies.

Photo. Newspaper Illus.

THE NEW MEMBER (UNIONIST) FOR BETHNAL GREEN: SIR MATHEW WILSON, BT., M.P.

Sir Mathew Wilson, who only recently succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, served with the 10th Hussars in South Africa. Later he was in India as Military Secretary to Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief. In 1905 he married the eldest daughter of Lord Ribblesdale.

A DYING CUSTOM: A CELEBRATION BY FIRE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Drawn by S. Begg from a Photograph, and from Details Courteously Furnished by the New Zealand Shipping Company.

"BURNING THE DEAD HORSE": DECK-HANDS CELEBRATING THE FACT THAT THE FIRST FIVE—"LOST-TIME"—WEEKS OF THE VOYAGE ARE AT AN END.

The correspondent who supplied us with the photograph used by our artist in making this illustration writes: "This illustrates a time-honoured custom of the sea known as 'burning the dead horse.' On signing on, the A.B. draws a week's pay, and with the sailing of the ship his wife can draw a further four weeks'. These five weeks remain in the mind of the deck-hand as lost time, and when they have expired there are festivities in the forecastle. A horse made of canvas and tow is hauled along the deck, and, if permission be given, passengers indulge in a mock auction. At night the horse, stuffed with fireworks, is hung up aloft, and soon a blazing tragedy is enacted; and the sight of the burning effigy is one to be remembered as the sailors skip about in the rigging and birds are attracted to the flames as are moths to a lighted candle. The custom is comparatively rare nowadays, as the speedy journeys do not give reasonable excuse and time for its celebration. In certain districts also there is the risk of the glare misleading ships. But, as I have said, the custom is still kept up, especially by vessels following the Cape route to Australia." The smaller drawing shows the "horse" and rider on the deck. On board the New Zealand Shipping Company's vessels the "horse" is slung from the yardarm.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

THE RAILWAY IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA: NATIVES AT WORK ON THE MAKING OF THE TANGANYIKA-DARESSALAAM LINE.

The Tanganyika-Daressalaam Railway, in German East Africa, is of very considerable importance, and will be opened to traffic shortly. It provides an important link between Lake Tanganyika and the Indian Ocean, and is about 800 miles in length. The full journey will take about thirty-six hours. Lake Tanganyika, it may be recalled, was discovered in 1858 by Burton and Speke, and was first circumnavigated, by Stanley, in 1876. It is of fresh water; its greatest depth is about 1300 feet; it is surrounded by high, picturesque mountains; and it has an estimated area of 14,000 square miles. The west shore of the Lake belongs to the Belgian Congo; the Southern to British Central Africa; and the Eastern to German East Africa.—The second photograph illustrates the annual Canadian Snow-Shoe Carnival held recently at Sherbrooke, which came into considerable notoriety when Harry Thaw appeared in the Court-House there. For the three days of the festival, the town rang with the gaiety of some 4000 snow-shoers from all parts of Eastern Canada, and there were torchlight processions, parades, and snow-shoe races.

Photos. Topical.

THE ANNUAL CANADIAN SNOW-SHOE CARNIVAL, AT SHERBROOKE: DANCING ROUND A BONFIRE IN THE STREETS OF THE TOWN.

Photo. News Illus.

DURING A STRIKE WHICH THREATENED TO HOLD UP THE WHOLE OF NEW ZEALAND'S INDUSTRIES: QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND, GUARDED BY ARMED FARMERS AND THE POLICE.

The first of these two photographs illustrates that big and recent Labour strike in New Zealand, which seemed at one time likely to tie up the whole of the industry of the Dominion, and would almost certainly have crippled all trades had not farmers to the number of over 1000 taken up arms and placed themselves under the orders of the Chiefs of Police in Auckland and Wellington. Mines and wharves were idle for over three months; for some fourteen Labour Unions caused their members to come out on strike.—On February 23, the King and Queen dined at Lambeth Palace with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Randall Davidson. Dinner was served in the old Guard-Room, which is mentioned in the Steward's Accounts of the reign of Henry VI., and is a fine apartment with a roof of splendid old timber and with pointed windows. Over the oak wainscotting on the lower part of the walls are hung portraits of famous Archbishops. During the evening their Majesties inspected various parts of the Palace, to which, by the way, Queen Elizabeth was a frequent visitor.

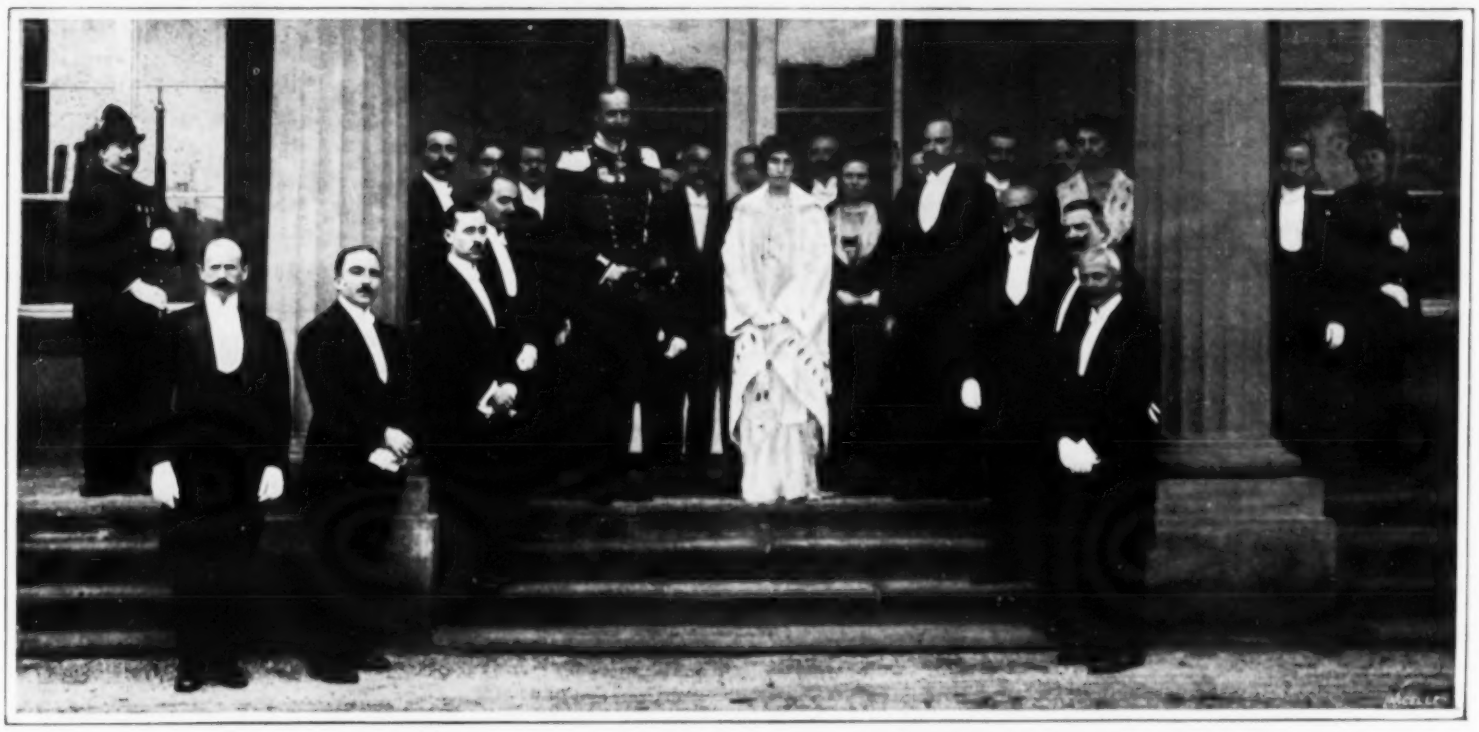
THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND MRS. RANDALL DAVIDSON: THE FINE OLD GUARD-ROOM OF LAMBETH PALACE, IN WHICH DINNER WAS SERVED.

IN "THE OLD PALACE," RICHMOND, WHICH HAS BEEN OFFERED TO THE NATION: THE ROOM OVER THE GATEWAY IN WHICH QUEEN ELIZABETH IS SAID TO HAVE DIED.

Mr. J. L. Middleton, who holds a lease of "The Old Palace," Richmond, has offered to transfer to the Nation the twenty-eight years of his lease that are still to run. The history of the building began before the reign of Edward III., who died within its walls. Henry VII. kept much of his great wealth in its cellars. It was at its height when Queen Elizabeth reigned, and it was here that she was seized with that "distemper" which threw her into so grave a melancholy that she died, tradition has it, in a little room over the gateway.

OFFERED TO THE NATION: "THE OLD PALACE," RICHMOND, THE HISTORY OF WHICH BEGAN BEFORE THE REIGN OF EDWARD III., WHO DIED WITHIN ITS WALLS.

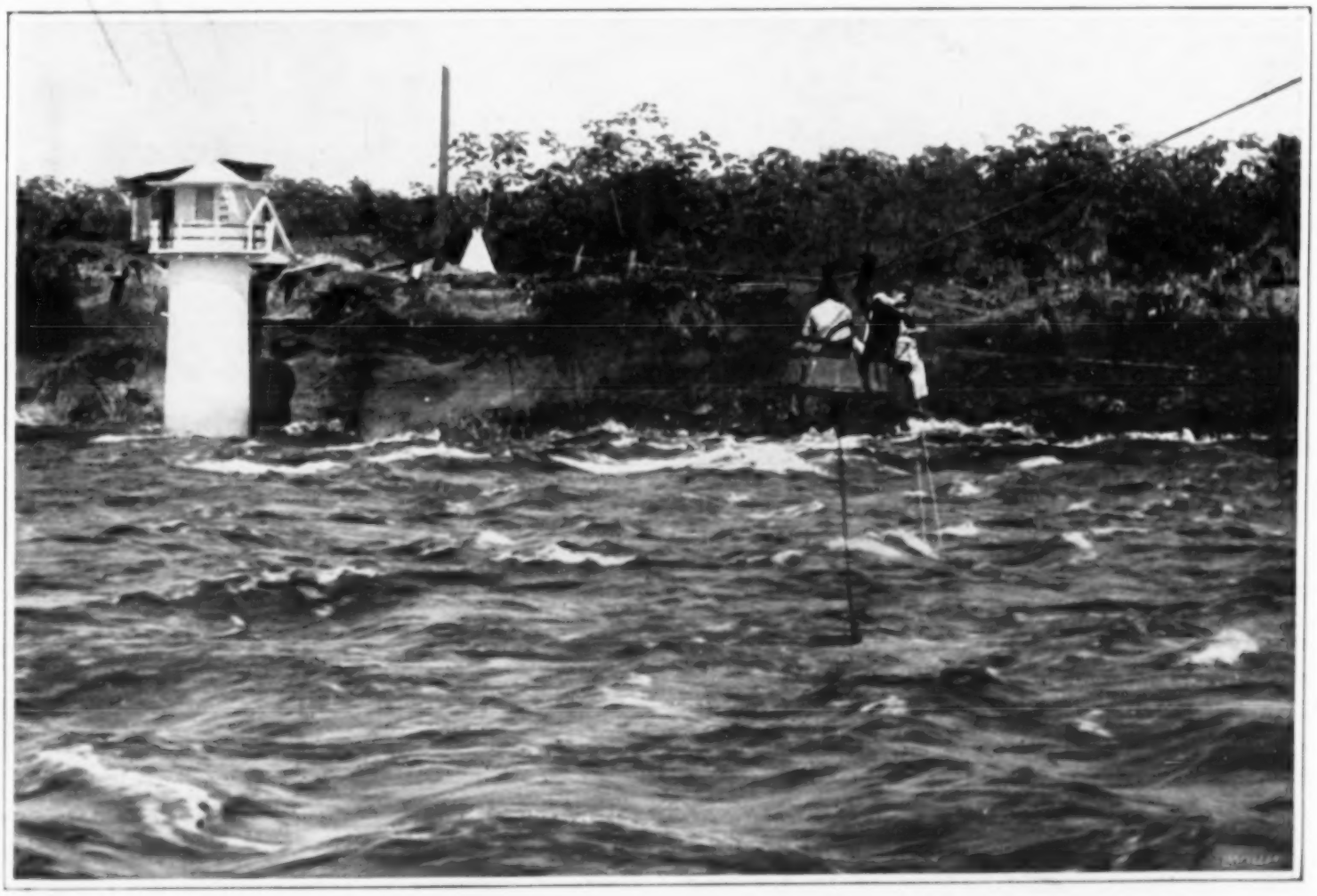
A New Ruler in Europe: The Acceptance of Crown and Throne.



THE KING OF ALBANIA; HIS QUEEN; AND THE DEPUTATION, HEADED BY ESSAD PASHA, WHO OFFERED THE SOVEREIGNTY OF FREE AND INDEPENDENT ALBANIA: A HISTORIC GROUP AT NEUWIED.

The Albanian deputation headed by Essad Pasha arrived at Neuwied on February 21, drove to the Castle, and there asked Prince William of Wied to accept the Crown and Throne of Free and Independent Albania, saying, at the end of the address given by Essad Pasha: "The Albanians will, without exception, always be faithful subjects of your Highness and will always be willing to help your Highness in the endeavour to lead the Albanian people to a happy and glorious future. Long live his Majesty the King of Albania!" The Prince accepted the Throne, and ended his speech by saying: "We shall, I hope, succeed in leading Albania to a happy and glorious future. Hurrah for Albania!" Essad Pasha is seen (in evening dress) immediately on the left hand of Princess William.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD PRESS.]

Plumbing the Panama Canal's Artificial 164-Square-Mile Lake.



ASCERTAINING THE DEPTH OF THE WATER IN THE GATUN LAKE: DROPPING LEAD AND LINE FROM A "CARRIAGE" SUSPENDED FROM A CABLE-WAY.

The Gatun Lake of the Panama Canal was formed by impounding the waters of the Chagres River, and has an area of 164 square miles. The Canal channel through it is 500 to 1000 feet wide; and the depth was estimated originally as from 39 to 47 feet, according to the season of the year. The correspondent who sent us this photograph says that the depth has now been ascertained to be 85 feet. He writes: "This is the method by which the depth of the water in the Gatun Lake is ascertained. Suspended from a cable, which stretches across the Lake, is a 'carriage' capable of carrying two and running on trolley-wheels. From this the lead and line are dropped."

[PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.]

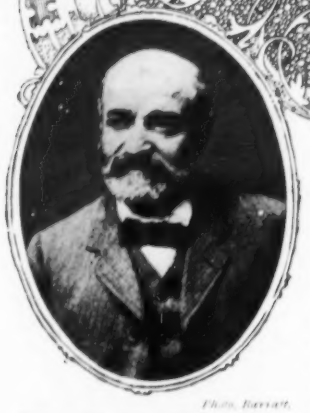


Photo. Barratt.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH FELS,
The well-known American Millionaire, Philanthropist, and Land-Tax Reformer.

Photo. Swaine.

THE EARL OF SELBORNE,
Whose Motion regarding the alleged Traffic in Party Honours was adopted by the House of Lords.

Photo. Swaine.

LORD CHARNWOOD,
Who moved, and subsequently withdrew, an Amendment to Lord Selborne's Motion on Party Honours.

Photo. Pottle.

THE LATE LORD WIMBORNE,
The well-known Ironmaster, Landowner, and Politician.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

In the House of Lords, a few days ago, Lord Selborne moved a resolution of which the main clause was "that a contribution to party funds should not be a consideration to a Minister when he recommends any name for an honour to his Majesty." Lord Charnwood moved an amendment urging the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject, but this he eventually withdrew, and Lord Selborne's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Joseph Fels, the wealthy American philanthropist who died recently in Philadelphia, devoted his money and energy to the promotion of the single-tax scheme for the taxation of land, carrying on his propaganda in all parts of the world. Some forty years ago he and his father started the business of making the soap now known as "Fels-Naptha."

It would be difficult to imagine a more inspiring—and at the same time awe-inspiring—task for an architect than that assigned to Mr. Thomas Mawson, the re-planning of Athens. Mr. Mawson, who is Lecturer on Landscape Design to Liverpool University, has recently been in Athens laying out the royal gardens. He planned the gardens of the Peace Palace at the Hague.

THE BRITISH ARCHITECT CHOSEN TO DESIGN THE REPLANNING OF ATHENS: MR. THOMAS H. MAWSON, HON. A.R.I.B.A.

From the Portrait by Sir Hubert Herkomer, R.A.

Photo. Speaight.

MRS. RANDALL DAVIDSON,
Wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who recently entertained the King and Queen at Lambeth Palace.

Until the King and Queen dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Randall Davidson on the 23rd, there is no record of any reigning Sovereign and his Consort having visited Lambeth Palace together. Mrs. Davidson has the rare distinction of being the wife of one Primate and daughter of another. Her father was Archbishop Tait.

Sir Douglas Haig, who has been appointed an A.D.C. General to the King, has been General Officer Commanding at Aldershot since 1912. He recently became Chairman of the Hurlingham Polo Committee.

Canon Maurice St. John, who died recently at Gloucester in his eighty-seventh year, was a great grandson of the fourth Viscount Bolingbroke and heir presumptive of the present Peer, who is only eighteen. Canon St. John had expected to succeed his uncle, the 4th Viscount, but when the latter died, in 1899, it was found that he had married privately and had a son living.

Photo. Sport and General.

LORD WIMBORNE'S SON AND SUCCESSOR: LORD ASHBY ST. LEDGERS WITH HIS WIFE AND SON, THE HON. IVOR GUEST.

Lord Wimborne, who died at his Dorset seat, Canford Manor, on Feb. 22, was born in 1835 at Dowlais, where are the great ironworks which his father, Sir Josiah Guest, developed so extensively, and which were the source of the family's wealth. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1852, and was made a Peer in 1880. In 1868 he married Lady Cornelia Churchill, daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough and sister of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Wimborne is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, who was himself raised to the Peerage in 1910. The latter married the Hon. Alice Grosvenor, daughter of Lord Ebury, and has one son and two daughters.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who died on Feb. 18 at Montecito, California, was born in Indiana in 1838, of a Dutch family. Her maiden name was Miss Fanny Van de Grift. In 1857 she married Mr. Samuel Osbourne, and was the mother of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne and a daughter, who married Mr. J. D. Strong. In 1880, after eight years of separation, Mrs. Osbourne obtained a divorce, and the same year she married Stevenson in San Francisco. She was a devoted wife to him, and her criticism (sometimes severe) was a great stimulus to his literary work.

It was under the auspices of the late Sir Frank Ree that the London and North-Western Railway completed the acquisition of the North London system and planned the electrification of the suburban lines. He had been with the company twenty-six years, and became General Manager in 1909.

THE LATE MRS. R. L. STEVENSON,
Widow of the famous Author.

Photograph by Hollinger (from Vol. XIV. of the Pentland Edition of Stevenson, by Courtesy of Messrs. Cassell).

In Convocation at Canterbury the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Hicks, proposed that the word "obey" be omitted from the Marriage Service. Later he withdrew the proposal, as he did not think he could command a large majority.

Mr. Charles Henry Roberts, the new Under-Secretary for India, is the Member for Lincoln, which he has represented since 1906.

Mr. William Smith Benton, who was executed in Mexico, was the son of Mr. James Benton, a farmer of Airlie Keig, Aberdeenshire. In 1879 he emigrated to Texas, where he engaged in mining. Then he joined a cousin in a ranch at El Paso, and, later, they moved across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

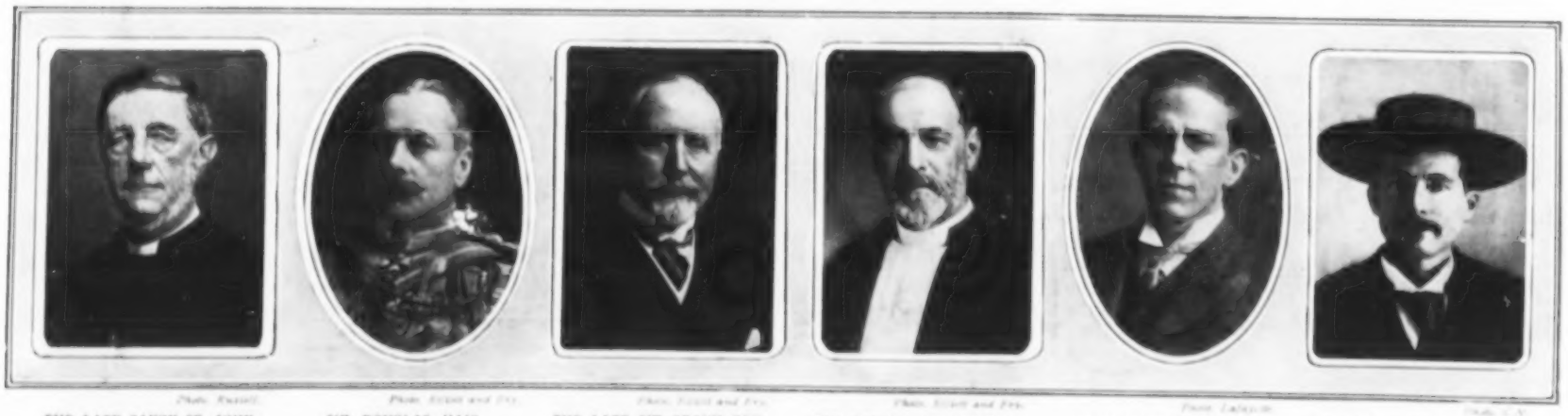


Photo. Russell.

THE LATE CANON ST. JOHN.
Canon of Gloucester and Heir-Presumptive to the Bolingbroke Peerage.

Photo. Sport and Fig.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
Who has been Appointed an Aide-de-Camp General to the King.

Photo. Sport and Fig.

THE LATE SIR FRANK REE.
General Manager of the London and North Western Railway.

Photo. Sport and Fig.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.
Who wishes to omit the word "Obey" from the Marriage Service.

Photo. Lafayette.

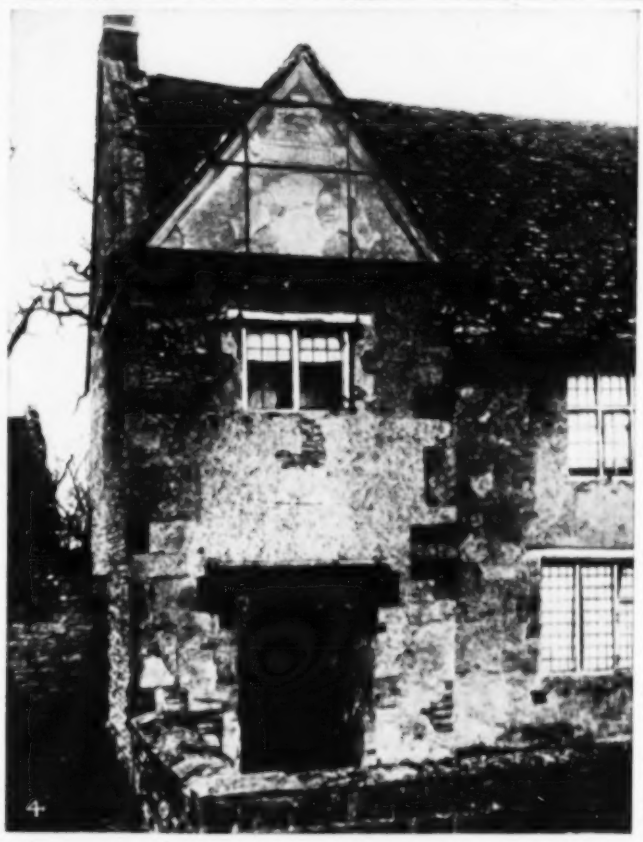
MR. C. H. ROBERTS, M.P.
Who was recently Appointed Under-Secretary for India.

Photo. C. N.

THE LATE MR. W. S. BENTON.
The Scottish Rancher who was recently executed in Mexico.

A 100-YEARS' PEACE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES: SULGRAVE MANOR.

Photographs by Newspaper Illustrations and I.N.A.



1. THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS: SULGRAVE MANOR—THE COURTYARD.

2. THE BUILDING WHOSE PURCHASE IS PART OF THE PLAN FOR RECORDING THE CENTENARY OF PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA: SULGRAVE MANOR.

3. WHERE LAURENCE WASHINGTON WAS BORN: A BEDROOM AT SULGRAVE MANOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

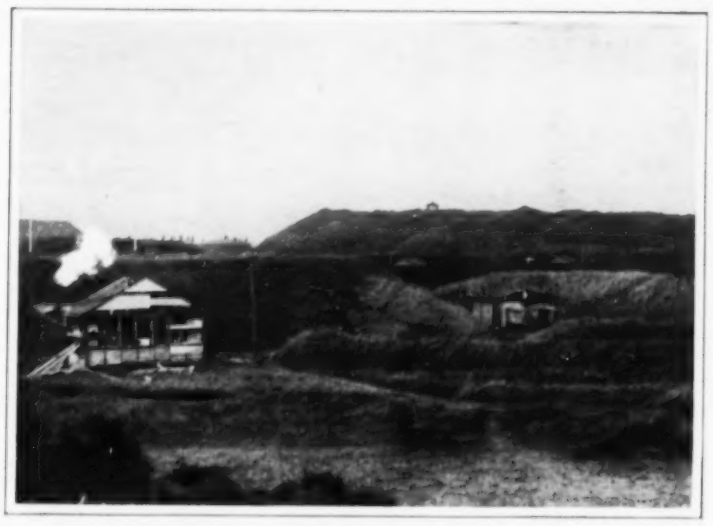
4. SHOWING THE WASHINGTON COAT-OF-ARMS PROTECTED BY GLASS: THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF SULGRAVE MANOR.

5. THE DINING-ROOM.

6. THE KITCHEN.

The United States Ambassador presided the other day at the Embassy at the first meeting of the Board of Management of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family in Northamptonshire, the purchase of which is part of the scheme of the British Committee for Celebrating the Centenary of Peace between English-speaking peoples. It was arranged that on the following day the Duke of Teck and others, accompanied by Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., the architect, should motor to the house in order to see what restorations are required. It is the idea that the house shall be maintained as a place of pilgrimage for Americans in England. George Washington himself was born in Virginia, in 1732, and it was the generation before his immediate ancestors who owned Sulgrave Manor. The centenary falls on December 24.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



THE SCENE OF AN EXPLOSION WHICH KILLED EIGHT MEN: AFTER THE DISASTER AT THE NOBEL COMPANY'S WORKS AT ARDEER.

A terrible explosion occurred on the 20th at the works of the Nobel Explosive Company at Ardeer, in Ayrshire. Seven men working in a gelatine-mixing house were killed outright: two others who were not far away were seriously injured, and one of them afterwards died in the Western Infirmary at Glasgow. Many other employees, mostly girls, were injured slightly. The mixing-house was completely blown away. On the left in our photograph is a damaged sample-house. The Ardeer Works, between Stevenston and Irvine, are the largest of their kind in the world.—[*Photo L.N.A.*]

EARTHQUAKE-LIKE EFFECTS OF SUBSIDENCES IN A MIDLAND TOWN: A BUILDING AT CRADLEY HEATH SAVED FROM COLLAPSE BY PROPS AND CROSS-TIMBERS.

Something like panic was caused recently at Cradley Heath, a town in the Black Country, by an alarming subsidence of the ground for about 200 yards along the High Street. Gaping holes appeared in the road and pavements, and cracks in walls and roofs, while windows were broken and doors were twisted. Much of it happened in the night, when ominous rumblings were heard. Next day several houses were leaning forward at a dangerous angle, and some had to be propped up. The subsidence was due to coal mines beneath the town.—[*Photo, L.N.A.*]

STARTING ON THEIR MISSION TO PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED TO OFFER HIM "THE CROWN AND THRONE OF FREE AND INDEPENDENT ALBANIA": ESSAD PASHA (x) AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION EMBARKING AT DURAZZO.

The Albanian deputation, headed by Essad Pasha, which offered the Crown of Albania to Prince William of Wied, left Durazzo by boat, and reached Neuwied on the 21st. Essad Pasha, after shaking hands with the Prince, began his speech by saying: "Your Highness, the deputation which I have the honour to introduce to you in my capacity of President has come to ask you to accept the crown and throne of free and independent Albania." Prince William accepted the offer, and arranged to go to Durazzo after visiting the Tsar at St. Petersburg.—[*Photo, Leipziger Presse-Büro.*]

AN ISLANDER RETURNS TO FIND ONLY A HOLE IN THE GROUND WHERE HIS HOME ONCE STOOD IN THE VILLAGE OF KUROKANI: AFTER THE GREAT ERUPTION OF SHAKURA SHIMA.

As mentioned under our previous photographs (in our issue of February 7) of the great eruption of the Japanese island volcano, Sakura Shima, on January 14, there was an estimated death-roll on the island of 200, and in the city of Kagoshima, a few miles across the straits, not one of the 30,000 houses retained its shape. The streets were covered with wreckage and ashes, and some 200,000 people had to flee. The fate of the villages on Sakura Shima itself was naturally even worse: Photograph No. 4 shows ground and buildings covered with ashes in the village of Kurokani. In the background are seen the more active Eastern craters of the volcano. Some thought the eruption was due to the activities of the neighbouring sacred volcano, Higashi Kiri Shima.

HOMELESS IN GILDED HALLS: POOR REFUGEES FROM THE ISLAND OF SHAKURA SHIMA, WITH THEIR GOODS, IN THE HONGWANJI, A BUDDHIST TEMPLE, AFTER THE ERUPTION.

Should Woman Promise to Obey?—A Question Before the Bishops.

OPENED WITH PRAYER: THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY DURING WHICH THERE WAS DISCUSSED THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S SUGGESTION THAT "OBEY" SHOULD BE OMITTED FROM THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

On Friday, February 20, the Bishop of Lincoln submitted to the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, at Church House, Westminster, a motion which had as its effect that the word "Obey" should be omitted from the Marriage Service, suggesting that "Wilt thou obey him, serve him, love, honour, and keep him?" should read in future: "Wilt thou love him, comfort him, and honour and keep him?" Dr. Hicks had given notice of this; but, to a chorus of approval, asked permission to withdraw it—not, he said, because he had altered his opinion, but because he believed himself unlikely to carry with him a large majority. The House agreed to the withdrawal. [PHOTO. G.P.U.]

Planning to Welcome the Deported Nine: An English Labour Conference.

DISCUSSING HOW THE LABOUR LEADERS DEPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY THEIR SYMPATHISERS IN ENGLAND: A SPECIAL LABOUR CONFERENCE IN CHANDOS HALL, MAIDEN LANE.

It is reported that the Labour Party in this country opened a fund the other day to defray the cost of maintaining the nine Labour Leaders deported from South Africa in this country, providing them with a fresh start in life where necessary, and meeting any law expenses which may be entailed by proceedings taken to test the legality of the deportations. A meeting was held in Chandos Hall on Sunday, February 22, to complete arrangements for the welcoming of the nine. Mr. Fred Knee, Secretary of the London Trades Council, was in the chair. It had already been arranged that there should be a public meeting at St. Pancras on the Wednesday, dinner at the House of Commons on the Thursday, a private conference with Labour M.P.s on the Friday, and on the evening of that day a public meeting at the London Opera House.—[PHOTO. L.N.A.]

ART, MUSIC, & THE DRAMA.

A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT THE SAVOY: MISS CHRISTINE SILVER AS THE GOLDEN TITANIA; MR. NIGEL PLAYFAIR AS THE TRANSLATED BOTTOM; AND MR. DONALD CALTHROP AS PUCK.

A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

ART NOTES.

ENGLISH collections sometimes take surprising journeys. A second portion of Mr. Fitzhenry's antiques is about to be sold in Paris, though it is in London, above all places, that it should be famous, for it was shown in South Kensington Museum over a number of years.

Orvieto, at any rate, believes in the London market, and last week the rubbish-heaps of that city were emptied into Sotheby's, off the Strand. Rubbish-heap, as it happens, is not exactly the name for the ancient refuse of Orvieto, which is, perhaps, the only city that never, strictly speaking, had one. Perched on a rock, with its boundaries capable of no enlargement, it offered no waste places for the shedding of broken crockery; it had no suburbs, no field "back of" its back-yards. Thus cellars or receptacles were made in the solid rock, and though the first official record of a systematic hoarding of discarded household goods belongs to the year 1324, such hoarding had been in operation many years before. The Act of 1324 ordains that all householders must construct wells, or *pozzi*, for their rubbish. During the last nine or ten years many of these wells have been explored, and last week over a thousand pieces of pottery were offered for sale in the London auction room. The museums had already secured some scanty examples, and the sale, though one of the most interesting ever held in London, was very poorly attended. It is claimed, and justly, that the Orvietan pottery completes a missing chapter in the history of Italian ceramics. The earliest pottery at Sotheby's belonged to the eleventh century, and from that period the progress of the art could be followed almost without a break to the seventeenth. So deep were some of the *pozzi* that it took several hundred years to fill them; at the bottom were found the most reverend fragments, at the top the most recent, and between, in proper order, generation after generation of household breakages were awaiting the researches of Signor Avvocato Marcioni and Cavaliere Capitano Lucatelli.

These gentlemen, who were not in London for the sale, can hardly regard its results with satisfaction. Perhaps no market is the right market for rubbish; but here was rubbish of astonishing interest and beauty. The wine-cups of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in several instances sold for a couple of shillings a-piece; all of them were roughly but beautifully decorated with the symbols of the Passion, the shields of prominent Orvietan families, or with formal designs of singularly Eastern character.—E. M.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT THE SAVOY: THE MEETING OF OBERON, KING OF THE FAIRIES, AND TITANIA, QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES, IN A WOOD NEAR ATHENS.

This photograph gives an excellent idea of the type of scenery adopted for the Savoy's production. The two photographs given below do the same. In the centre of the picture are Miss Christine Silver as the Golden Titania and Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry as the Golden Oberon each with the gilded fairies of their train. In the foreground, towards the left, is Mr. Donald Calthrop as the red-clad, yellow-haired Puck.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE JOY-RIDE LADY," AT THE NEW.

ORIGINALLY a French farce, then converted into a German comic opera, and now reshaped into an English musical comedy with a title borrowed from American slang, "The Joy-Ride Lady" has undergone too many transformations to have very much homogeneity—or, indeed, vitality—as an entertainment. If a plot turning on improprieties of conduct, if music of the seductive and languishing waltz type, if costumes unusually daring were sufficient recommendations, then this piece ought to please; and yet it seems to lack snap, to be wanting somehow in pace and vivacity. Probably what produces the impression is the incongruity between the dry fun of the Frenchmen who are responsible for the original story, MM. Berr and Decourcelle, and the sentimental melodies supplied to the German and retained in the English adaptation of M. Jean Gilbert. As for the scheme of the libretto, it is far too complicated to admit of brief description. On the whole, the thing moved slowly. Still, there is a certain wit in the dialogue; there is a "Joy-Ride" waltz which should soon be whistled everywhere; there are effective dances, and some handsome stage pictures and dresses which will intrigue our women playgoers by their originality of style. Not least, there is a splendid cast, including Mr. Bertram Wallis, looking exceptionally handsome and at his best vocally; Mr. Lawrence Grossmith, as lively as his rôle allows; Miss Thelma Raye, a most engaging and tuneful widow; Miss Sybil Arundale in a Hungarian get-up; Miss Julia James, such a madcap dancer that we would gladly see her with more opportunities; and Mr. Ernest Thesiger, whose chivalrous lackey is quite a creation.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT THE SAVOY: THESEUS, HIPPOLYTA, QUEEN OF THE AMAZONS, AND THE LOVERS.

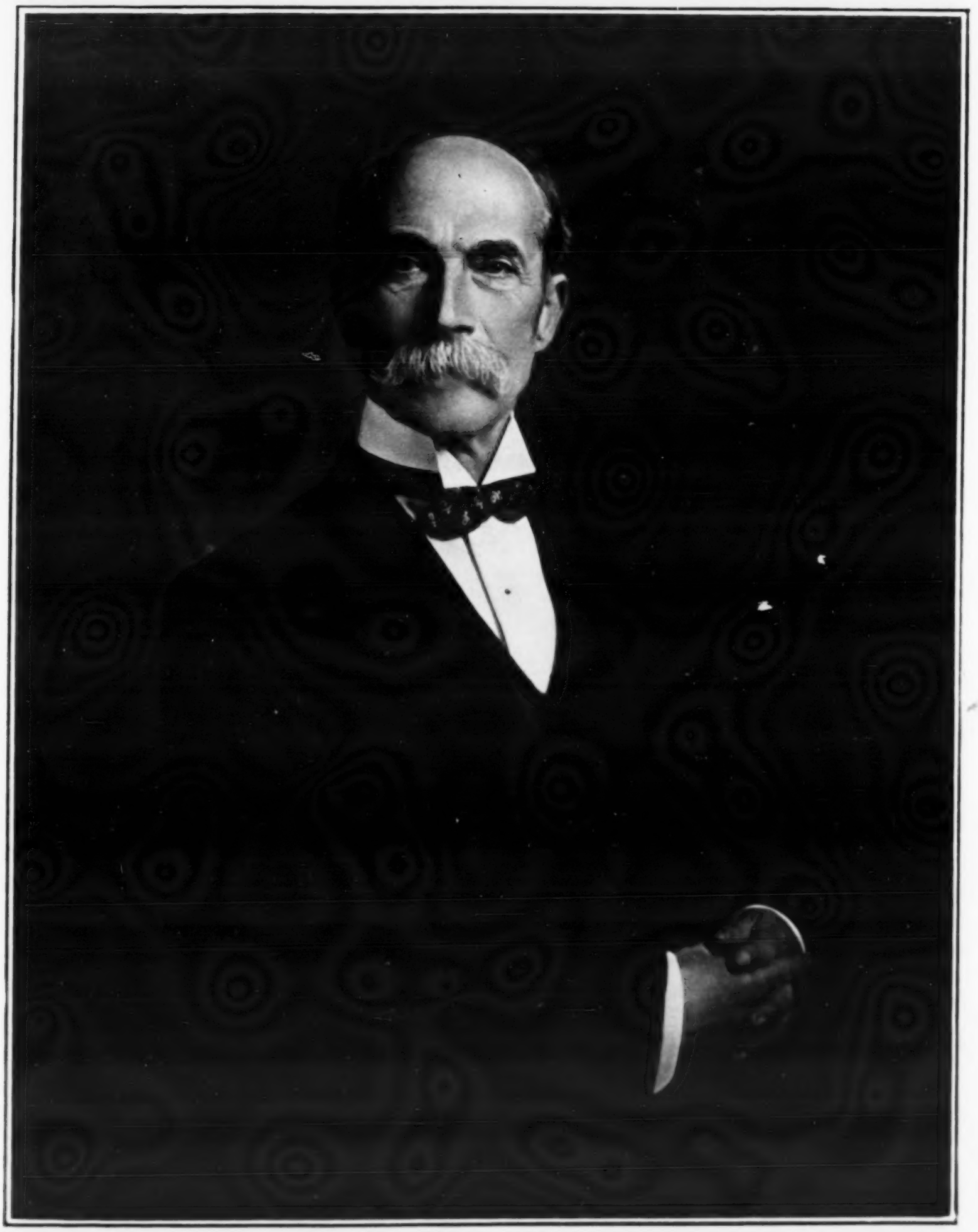
In the centre are Miss Evelyn Hope as Hippolyta, Mr. Baliol Holloway as Theseus, and Mr. Ralph Hutton as Egeus. The lovers are Mr. E. Ion Swinley as Lysander, Miss Laura Cowie as Hermia, Mr. Guy Rathbone as Demetrius, and Miss Lillah McCarthy as Helena. The scene is that in the forest when the lovers, their differences settled by Oberon's magic, meet the hunting party of Theseus and Hippolyta.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT THE SAVOY: THE PLAYERS OF "PYRAMUS AND THISBE" BEFORE THESEUS AND HIS COURT.

In the foreground are Mr. Arthur Whitby as Quince, Mr. Leon Quartermaine as Flute, Mr. E. Ion Swinley as Lysander, Miss Laura Cowie as Hermia, Mr. Neville Gartside as Snug, Mr. Nigel Playfair as Bottom, Mr. H. O. Nicholson as Starveling, and Mr. Stratton Rodney as Snout. In the centre are Miss Evelyn Hope as Hippolyta, Mr. Baliol Holloway as Theseus, Miss Lillah McCarthy as Helena, and Mr. Guy Rathbone as Demetrius.

MOVER OF THE AMPTHILL MOTION: THE LORDS' OPPOSITION LEADER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.



MOVER "THAT A SELECT COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS . . . . AGAINST . . . LORD MURRAY OF ELIBANK": THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

The greatest interest has been aroused in political and other circles by the fact that Lord Lansdowne, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, himself took charge of Lord Ampthill's motion pressing for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into "certain charges and allegations" made against Lord Murray of Elibank. This has direct reference, of course, to what has been called "the Marconi scandals." The motion, which was agreed to, read: "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into certain charges and allegations made in the public Press against a Member of this House—namely, Lord Murray of Elibank, and into all matters relating thereto; and that the said Committee be authorised to hear counsel and to examine witnesses on oath; and that the evidence taken from time to time before the said Committee be printed for the use of Members of the House." The Marquess of Lansdowne, who is the fifth holder of the title and is Knight of the Garter, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., and G.C.I.E., was born on January 14, 1845, and succeeded in 1866. Amongst other notable positions he has held those of Under-Secretary of State for War, Under-Secretary of State for India, Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India, Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"FORGOTTEN" IN A BANK: SUPERB ASHBURNHAM SILVER.

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1. BY PIERRE PLATEL (1700): A QUEEN ANNE SILVER-GILT ROSE-WATER DISH WEIGHING 61 OZ. 4 DWT.—ASHBURNHAM COLLECTION.
2. VERY FINE, IF NOT EQUAL TO THE 2000-OZ. WINE-COOLER OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND: A GEORGE I. OVAL WINE-CISTERN, BY GABRIEL SLEATH (1720), WEIGHING 667 OZ.
3. BEARING THE ARMS OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, FIRST EARL OF ORFORD, AND HIS WIFE CATHERINE: A PAIR OF GEORGE I. OCTAGONAL JARDINIÈRES, BY WILLIAM LUKIN (1716), WEIGHING 245 OZ. 10 DWT.
4. WITH THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND (PROBABLY) OF A PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE: A CHARLES II. TAZZA, OF 1661, WEIGHING 56 OZ. 3 DWT.—ASHBURNHAM COLLECTION.
5. BY NICHOLAS SPRIMONT (1747), MANAGER OF THE CHELSEA CHINA FACTORY: A CENTREPIECE WHOSE SUPPORTING GOATS RECALL THE CHELSEA "GOAT AND BEE" CREAM-JUGS.
6. OF 1675: A PAIR OF CHARLES II. BOTTLES AND STOPPERS WEIGHING 76 OZ. 10 DWT.
7. OF 1675: A CHARLES II. OVIFORM VASE AND COVER WEIGHING 57 OZ. 6 DWT.

As we note on the opposite page, those and other treasures of English and foreign silver have come from the strong-room of a bank, where they have remained, one might almost say, forgotten, for over thirty years. They were the property of the late Earl of Ashburnham, and it is certain that they will attract an extraordinary amount of attention when they come up for sale at Messrs. Christie's on March 24 next and the two following days. The following notes should be useful:—(1) This Queen Anne silver-gilt rose-water dish is 15¾ in. in diameter. (2) The interior of this wine-cistern is engraved with the arms of Crowley impaling Gascoigne. It is 19½ in. high and 40 in. long. (3) The jardinières, which are 8½ in. high and 9 in. wide, have been fitted with plated liners, to form ice-pails. (4) This tazza is 14½ in. in diameter and 3½ in. high. (5) This centrepiece is engraved with the arms of John, second Earl of Ashburnham, and Elizabeth Crowley, his wife. Nicholas Sprimont, its maker, was Manager of the Chelsea China Factory. (6) The bottles are 13½ in. in height and 7½ in. in diameter. (7) The vase and cover are 14½ in. high and 9 in. in diameter.

"CELLINI DISH" AND "HENRY VII. SALT": TREASURES FOR SALE.

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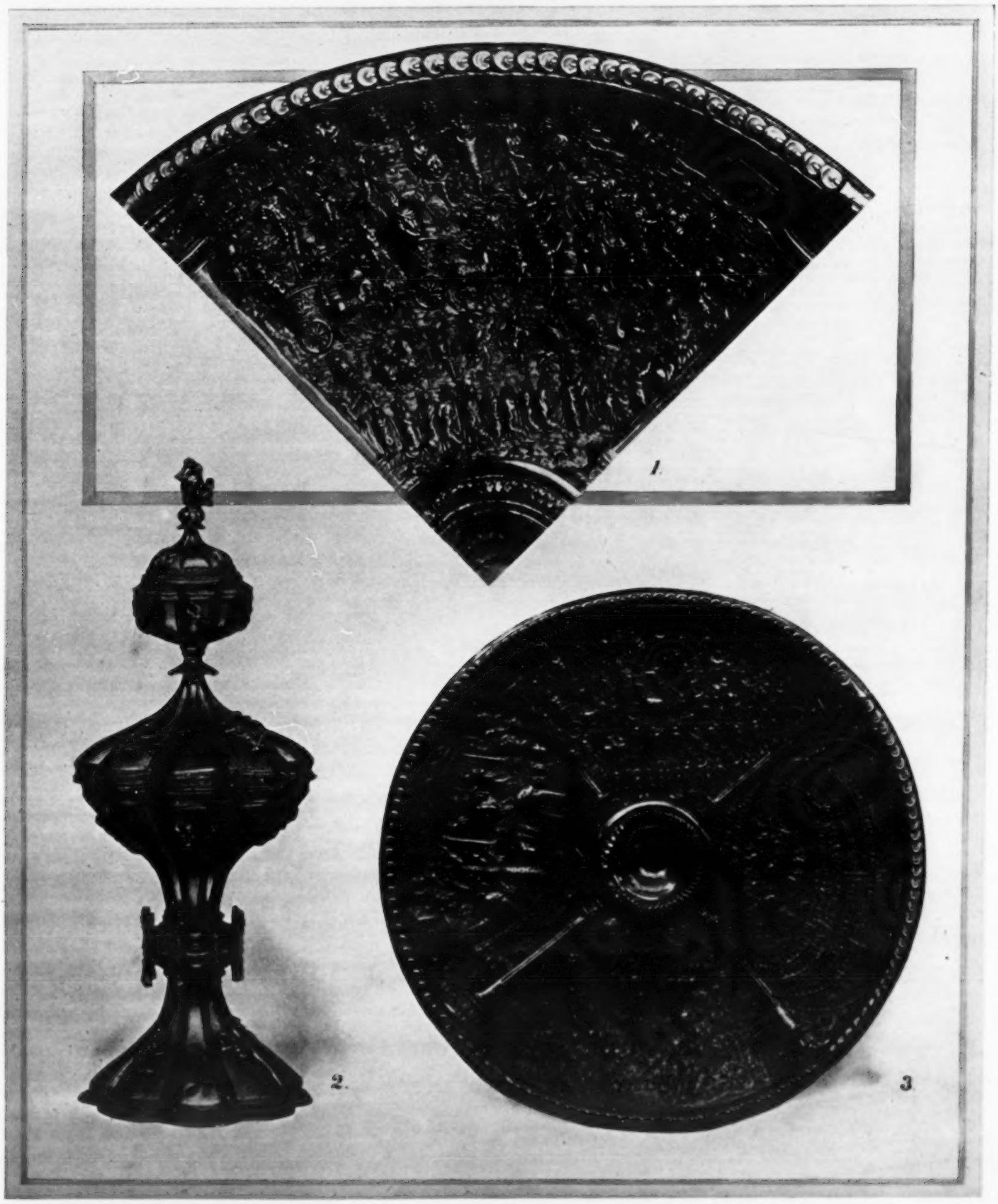


1. BY BENVENUTO CELLINI, "THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT": A PANEL OF THE SILVER-GILT ROSE-WATER DISH WHICH IS ATTRACTING EXTRAORDINARY ATTENTION TO THE FORTHCOMING SALE BY AUCTION OF SILVER, THE PROPERTY OF BERTRAM, FIFTH EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

2. MADE IN THE LAST YEAR OF HENRY THE SEVENTH'S REIGN TO COMMEMORATE THE WEDDING OF JOHN ASHBURNHAM AND LORA BERKELEY: A MAGNIFICENT GOTHIC STANDING SALT AND COVER.

3. SEEMINGLY MADE FOR A KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE CRESCENT: THE SILVER-GILT ROSE-WATER DISH WHICH THE EXPERTS DECLARE THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT IS FROM THE MASTER HAND OF BENVENUTO CELLINI.

These remarkable pieces of silver, it is safe to say, will be the lots of the Ashburnham Sale at Messrs. Christie's. They come, as do the other treasures illustrated opposite, from a bank's strong-room, where they have been lying, as it were, unheeded for over thirty years. The silver-gilt rose-water dish is 14¾ in. in diameter; Florentine; of the third quarter of the sixteenth century; and it weighs 34 oz. 2 dwt. As Messrs. Christie's catalogue has it, "There can be little doubt that the dish is from the master hand of Benvenuto Cellini, with whose well-known works in the cabinet of Medici gems at the Uffizi, Florence, it bears favourable comparison. It was probably executed by him in Florence after his return from France in 1545." The following details are also from the catalogue: "The scenes depicted in the four panels illustrate the history of Titus immediately succeeding his capture of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. The first scene shows the city of Jerusalem, with the Temple in the centre. . . . The stream and outer walls are being crossed by the Roman soldiers. . . . The second shows Titus at Memphis, taking part in the ceremony of the consecration of the Sacred Bull of Apis. . . . The third illustrates the triumphal progress of Titus and Vespasian after the return of the former to Rome. . . . The fourth panel shows the dedication festival in the Colosseum at Rome. . . . In the 'Triumph' panel is introduced in the upper corner the coat-of-arms of Ippolito Aldobrandini (afterwards Pope Clement VIII.). . . . From the manner in which they are delicately pricked upon the only available space, it is quite evident that they formed no part of the original design of the dish." The Henry VII. silver-gilt standing salt and cover is 12¼ in. high and 4 5-8 in. in greatest diameter. It bears the London hall-mark, 1508; weighs 30 oz.; and is typical of late Gothic art.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY

The Building of St Sophia at the Bidding of the Byzantine Emperor, Justinian: An Architect at Work

The Setting-up of the Famous Metropolitan Church of the Greeks at Constantinople: Justinian Inspecting a Plan Shown to him by the Architects, Anthemius of Tralles & Isidore of Miletus

Before Constantinople was Taken by the Turks in 1453, & the Church Became a Mosque: St Sophia.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN OSTRICH.

I AM indebted this week for my theme to a reader of *The Illustrated London News* whom Fate has appointed to live in the pleasant wilds of the Argentine Republic. In this I envy him, for town life galls me. Mr. Benity, interested in the photographs of birds and beasts which appear in this column, sends a series of pictures of that most wonderful flightless bird, the rhea, or South American ostrich, and to these he adds some valuable observations of his own.

That the rhea once possessed the power of flight there can be no room for doubt; but its wings to-day, though large, are much too feeble to support the huge bulk of its body. They have degenerated not only in the matter of size, but also in the structure of the great quill-feathers on which flight so much depends. Furthermore, the tail feathers, which play a by no means unimportant part in flight, have disappeared entirely. These quill-feathers are far inferior in point of size and beauty to those of the African ostrich, nevertheless they are much in demand for the plume-trade, being sold under the name of "Vautour" (vulture) feathers. And on this account the rhea has been exterminated over large areas in which it was once common. The flesh of this bird is said to be good eating, recalling in its flavour both mutton and turkey—a curious combination indeed. The gizzard has been used for the preparation of pepsin.

Like its African cousin, the rhea is a polygamist. But with the first-named bird the male and his wives share the duties of incubation and the care of the young between them; with the rhea, the male undertakes the whole responsibility. This is probably a matter of choice, but undertaken with an air of martyrdom and at great cost to his nerves. This much may be implied from the fact that, during the six weeks of incubation and the subsequent period during which the young must be looked after, he displays a most savage temper.

In the accompanying illustrations this very altruistic male may be seen coming on duty, and finally settling down upon the eggs, which, like those of the ostrich of Africa, have creamy-white shells. Just before settling down, it will be noticed, the wings are much raised and the feathers set on end, though the precise meaning of these actions is so far unexplained.

Mr. Benity sends with his photographs one very interesting note, and this is to the effect that, just before the young are expected, he breaks one of the eggs in order that the contents may become a source of attraction for insects, and a nidus for their eggs, thus ensuring a supply of food for the early stages of his family—at any rate for the first few hours of their existence. Mr. Benity is silent on the point, but it is probable that the egg which is broken is an addled one. In this provision the rhea is far less generous than its cousin of Africa, which is said to sacrifice as many as thirty eggs as pabulum for the offspring. But then the rhea does not inhabit quite such arid country.

A MALE BIRD HATCHES THE EGGS, AND USUALLY BREAKS ONE OF THEM TOWARDS THE END OF THE HATCHING THAT IT MAY ATTRACT FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS FOR THE CHICKS TO FEED UPON: A RHEA APPROACHING THE "NEST" WITH MINCING GAIT AND RUFFLED PLUMES.

The rhea, there is no doubt, was once able to fly, but now its wings, though large, are too weak to support the great bulk of the body; indeed, they have degenerated not only in size but in the structure of the great quill-feathers, and the tail-feathers have disappeared.

A MALE BIRD HATCHING EGGS: A RHEA ON THE "NEST."

The correspondent who sent us these photographs makes a very interesting note to the effect that just before the young are expected the bird breaks one of the eggs, in order that its contents may become a source of attraction for insects and a nidus for their eggs, thus ensuring a supply of food for the earlier stages of the family—at any rate for the first few hours of their life. Mr. Pycraft thinks it probable that the egg broken is an addled one. In making such provision, the rhea is less generous than its African cousin, the ostrich, which is said to sacrifice as many as thirty eggs for its offspring.—[*Photographs by Benity.*]

Young rheas, unlike young cassowaries, are conspicuously striped with alternate bands of dark brown and white, but they have lost the stripes on the neck, which the cassowary in its infancy retains. Young ostriches are also striped, but this is apparent only on the neck, for the plumage of the rest of the body is strangely modified, the feathers ending in broad, twisted ribbons breaking up the stripes, which are really present, and giving the body the appearance of being covered with horny shavings. The only other nestling which shows any approach to this strange transformation is, curiously enough, the South American tinamou. This bird in many respects—anatomically—resembles the rhea, and one would therefore have expected the young of the rhea and tinamou to have shown the peculiarities now displayed in common by the tinamou and African ostrich.

In the matter of size, as in coloration, the African and South American ostriches differ widely. The male of the former is the giant of the bird world, standing over seven feet high, while the male rhea does not exceed four feet. In coloration he does not differ from his mate, being of a sober grey hue, tending to black on the fore-part of the neck and quills. In this the rhea and the female African ostrich have much in common. But the male thereof is a very handsome fellow, wearing a mantle of glossy black set off by the pure white of the huge quills and tail. These are the feathers so much in demand for millinery purposes. And since this bird is regularly farmed, thriving in captivity, this demand, it is to be hoped, will yearly increase.

There is one further and most interesting point of resemblance between these ostriches of the Old and New Worlds. The African species loves, in a wild state, to associate with herds of zebras or antelopes. In like manner, the rhea consorts with herds of deer; while its smaller relative, Darwin's rhea, similarly travels in company with herds of guanacos. Whether this desire for four-footed companionship is purely Platonic, or whether it is sought for safety, is a moot point.

W. P. Pycraft.

A MALE RHEA ABOUT TO SIT: THE BIRD STEPPING GENTLY OVER THE EGGS AND PREPARING TO SETTLE DOWN.

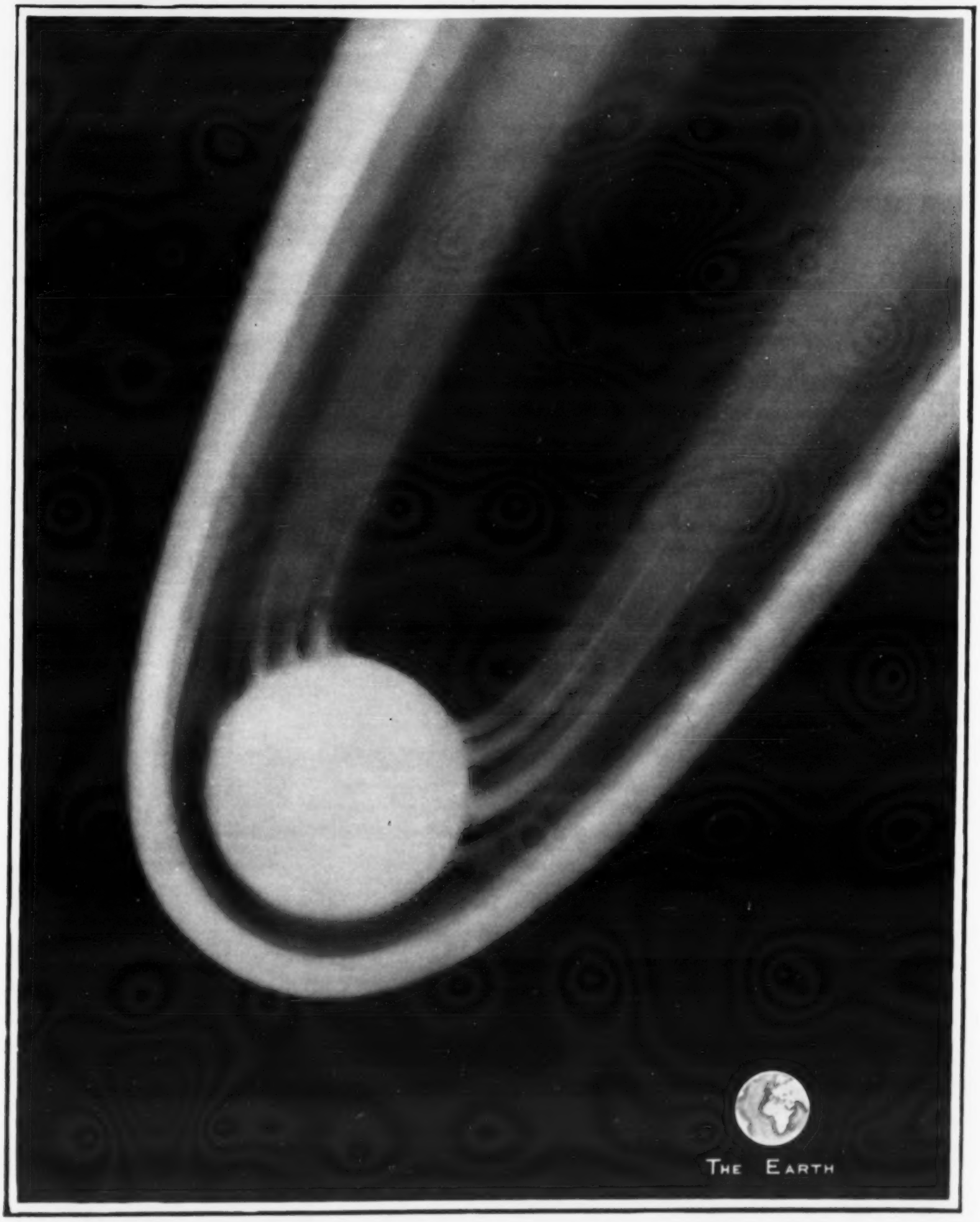
No nest is made the eggs being deposited in a slight hollow scraped in the ground.

POSSIBLY TOWARDS THE END OF THE INCUBATION PERIOD: A MALE RHEA APPROACHING THE NEST IN PENSIVE MOOD.

It is interesting to compare the difference in the bird's appearance with feathers so smooth, and when ruffled as in the opposite photograph.

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS: V.—A CELESTIAL "SWORD OF DAMOCLES."

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



EVER A POSSIBLE DESTROYER OF OUR WORLD: A COMET—ITS HEAD.

It was written some few days ago that the comet Delavan, which is moving northwards in the sky, was at that time about four hundred million miles from the earth, and that it would be at its nearest to the sun at the end of October. Unfortunately, as the "Daily Telegraph" put it the other day, it is "running into daylight, as the phrase goes, and being near the sun will not be well placed for observation during the coming months, but will be a morning star when at its brightest." It will be above the horizon for some hours in the evening on March 5. This fact gives additional interest to the drawing here reproduced, describing which Mr. Scriven Bolton writes: "I have depicted here the head of a comet which narrowly escaped collision with the earth in 1861. The tail of this celestial visitor enveloped our world, without, however, our being conscious of it, except from calculation. When this circumstance was publicly announced a week later, many persons fancied a recollection of having felt unwell! A comet's tail is usually harmless, being so airy and thin that, as Herschel remarked, it might be packed comfortably in a portmanteau. On the other hand, certain tails are composed of solid particles of hydrocarbon, and an encounter between these and our atmosphere might produce sudden combustion, and thus render respiration almost impossible. Comets are as numerous in space as fish are in the ocean. They travel in all directions, and we know not when or where a new one may appear. It is possible that our comparatively tiny earth may one day collide squarely with the head of one of these visitants, although the chances are against such a happening."

The South Sea Savage.

Mr. Robert W. Williamson has already proved his mettle as a traveller by the intrepid expedition he made a year or two ago and described in his "Mafulu Mountain People of British New Guinea." He returns to the Mafulu, by way of the Solomon Islands, and, of course, the New Guinea plains, in his new volume, "The Ways of the South Sea Savage" (Seeley, Service). Half of it is given up to this almost unknown mountain race, if we include the chapters on the neighbouring Kuni, who are almost identical with the Mafulu save in one respect. But it is remarkable, for they speak a Melanesian language, and the Mafulu a Papuan. It was while Mr. Williamson was on his earlier journey in New Guinea that the pygmies were discovered in Dutch territory by the Ornithological Society's expedition, which rendered the more interesting and acceptable his suggestion that these Mafulu, Kuni, and other mountain folk are the remnant of an early Negritto ancestry. Readers of recent works on the exploration of this "fine, open, virgin field for ethnological investigation," as our author calls the mountainous area of New Guinea, will remember the important part played in the village life by the club-house; and on that and other matters of social life and etiquette much that is quite new is written in these pages. It is surmised that the Mafulu have always practised cannibalism, though they themselves insist that they learned it from the Boboi, and comparatively recently. There is no evidence of their killing and eating human beings as part of ceremonial observances. Human flesh they consider gastronomically superior to pig, and the two rules—that only the bodies of those killed in hostile conflict are to be eaten, and that the actual slayer must always abstain from enjoying a meal off his victim—are not strictly observed. It seems also that the cannibal feast is recognised as a contamination, which must be followed by a purification ceremony and period. Another point to be noted is the total absence of totemism among these people, which accounts, Mr. Williamson suggests, for their deficiency in ideas of artistic design. The desire to produce representations of the totem, it is now realised, is a powerful stimulus to imitative artistic effort among savage races. The author reached Mafulu sick, and was advised to get back to the coast instanter, but pluckily held on for two months. He had however, to abandon his intention of spending a third among the people, and laments the consequent loss of ethnological material. But his book—which is admirably illustrated—proves that during his stay he performed wonders.

AN UMBRELLA-SHAPED MEMORIAL: THE SHRINE OF A DEAD CHIEF IN SYCHELE (RUBIANA).

One form of such shrines in Melanesia is "a circular thatched roof supported upon a post, and not reaching to the ground, the shape of which varies from that of a circular tent to a half-closed umbrella." The shrine contains relics of the chief—his skull or incinerated bones.

From "The Ways of the South Sea Savage."

MADE OF LAWYER VINE: A SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE ANGABUNGA, WITH TWO MEN ON IT.

This bridge spans the River Angabunga near the Kuni village of Ido-ido. Similar bridges are made by the Mafulu tribe. Though very lightly constructed of lawyer vine, they are quite strong and safe.

From "The Ways of the South Sea Savage."

GARMENTS INDICATING CONVALESCENCE: MAFULU "ILLNESS CAPES."

"It is the custom for Mafulu men and women after any illness to wear capes of plain bark cloth hanging from their heads over their backs."

From "The Ways of the South Sea Savage," by Robert W. Williamson. Illustrations on this page reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service.

Guatemala and Central America.

Mr. Domville-Fife assures readers of his "Guatemala and the States of Central America" (Griffiths) that his pages, particularly with reference to Guatemala, "will come as a revelation." The promise is perfectly justified, for, as the author further remarks, many otherwise well-informed people know but little concerning Guatemala. They have a vague idea that it is situated somewhere in South or Central America, and is subject to all the disadvantages of climate and political unrest supposed to be inseparable from a Latin-American republic. Mr. Domville-Fife proceeds, in a most interesting narrative where the picturesque is not obliterated by the soundly statistical, to show that Guatemala is a veritable garden of the Lord, and that, amid all the disturbances that have raged around her borders, she enjoys political stability, thanks mainly to the wisdom of President Cabrera. Her finances and industries are prosperous, and her social institutions, particularly education, are in the forefront of progress. The author points out that Guatemala affords an excellent field for British capital, which has not been largely offered to the State. The opportunity has, however, been seized by the United States and by Germany, which fact is sufficiently significant. As regards the question of the ultimate absorption of Central America by the United States, Mr. Domville-Fife traverses the arguments advanced by M. de Waleffe in his "Paradise of Central America." The views there set out we summarised some time ago in our notice of M. de Waleffe's book. Mr. Domville-Fife regards the Panama Canal as the first step towards absorption, and he indicates that things are certainly moving in that direction. His modern pictures are no less fascinating than his ancient history. The sketch of the original inhabitants, the Quiché Indians, their cosmogony, their sacred book, the "Popol-Vuh," with its strange parallels of Genesis, are among the author's most illuminating chapters. He reviews also the Spanish conquest, and dwells upon its cruelties and iniquities. Equally graphic and informing are the accounts of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras. The volume is finely illustrated, and forms a noteworthy contribution to our knowledge—and a salutary corrective to our ignorance—of Central America, a region which Britain will do well to regard as a vital factor in the world's progress. It is a great pity that the book has no Index.

AN EXCLUSIVE PAPUO-MELANESIAN CLUB: A FAMILY "CLUB-HOUSE" IN MEKEO.

"The village 'club-house' belongs to the whole clan; but sometimes prominent family groups have private 'club-houses' of their own; a peculiarity of these is that they are nearly always built high up in the air, being supported on long posts."

From "The Ways of the South Sea Savage."

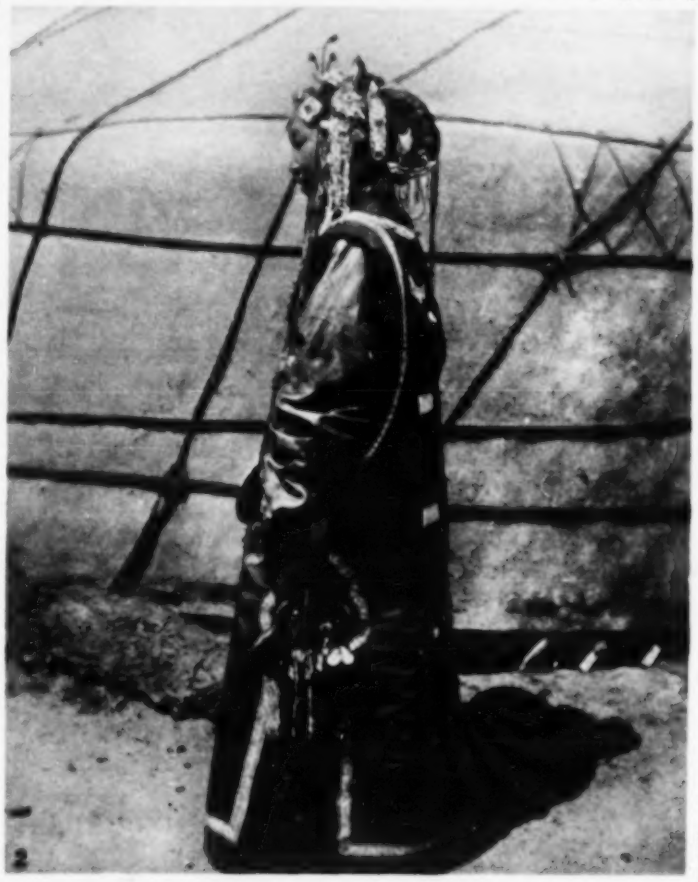
CLAD IN GRASS PETTICOATS: MEKEO GIRLS BRINGING HOME GARDEN PRODUCE.

"The dress of the women is a short petticoat of grass; they generally carry netted bags, in which, on returning in the afternoon from the gardens, they bring wood for fuel and vegetables and fruit for eating."

From "The Ways of the South Sea Savage."

IN LITTLE-KNOWN MONGOLIA: AN ATHLETE; A PRIEST; AND OTHERS.

Photographs by Mrs. Herbert T. Bulstrode; Copyright Strictly Reserved.



1. WITH SKIN AS FAIR AS THAT OF AN ENGLISHMAN: A WRESTLER PREPARING FOR A CONTEST IN NORTHERN, OR OUTER, MONGOLIA.

3. AT THE DANCE OF THE GODS WHICH IS A FEATURE OF THE T'SAM HAREN, A SEMI-RELIGIOUS, SEMI-ATHLETIC FESTIVAL: A STANDARD-BEARER AND A "DEVIL" IN NORTHERN MONGOLIA.

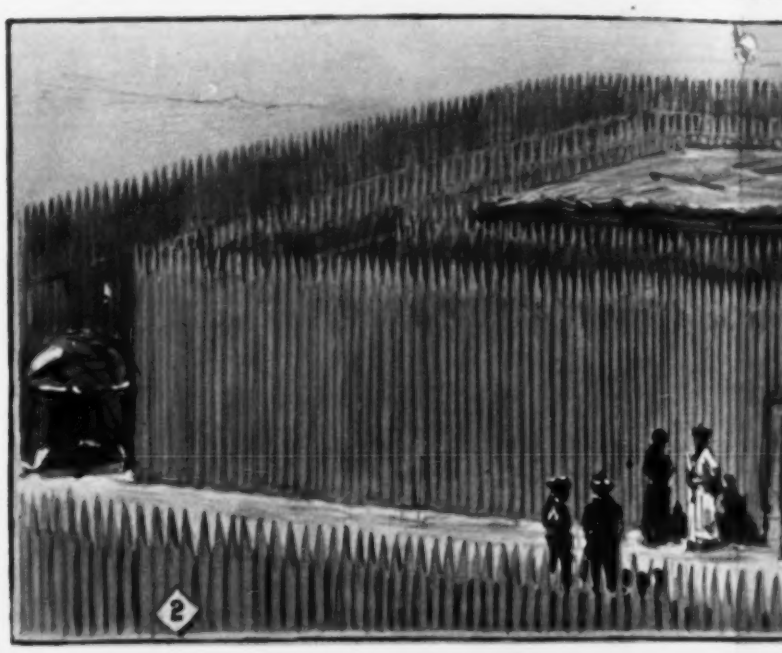
2. OUTSIDE HER HOME: A LITTLE CHAKHAR BRIDE OF SOUTHERN, OR INNER, MONGOLIA, IN FULL DRESS.

4. OF A CLASS WHICH IS THE DOMINANT FACTOR OF MONGOLIA AND APPROXIMATELY SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF THE MALE POPULATION: AN OLD LAMA FROM NORTHERN MONGOLIA.

Mrs. Herbert T. Bulstrode, a number of whose photographs we reproduce in this issue, returned recently from Mongolia, over some 700 miles of which she travelled by caravan. She narrated her adventures the other day before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society. Concerning the illustrations given on this page, we take the following notes from the article by her which is printed on another page: "I was fortunate in arriving at Urga at the time of the semi-religious, semi-athletic festival of T'Sam Haren, or the Sacred Dance. . . . A feature of the T'Sam Haren was the Dance of the Gods, an entertainment lasting seven or eight hours, and said to represent, in pantomime, features in the early history of Buddhism. The dancers were masked to simulate mythological animals and devils. . . . Far more picturesque was the 'real thing' as shown in the great wrestling-bouts in which fifty to sixty teams competed. . . . At the wrestling one realised that the Mongols play the game every bit as well as Westerners, and one is surprised to find, in spite of their faces being weathered to the colour of old copper, that their bodies, when stripped for the ring, are as fair as those of Englishmen."

SURELY, THE MOST TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT IN THE WORLD: "C

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM MATERIAL SUPPL



1. FEEDING MEN WHO HAVE BEEN PLACED IN "COFFINS" FOR LIFE: THE MANACLED HANDS OF A PRISONER PUT THROUGH THE SINGLE HOLE IN HIS BOX IN ORDER TO RECEIVE THE FOOD.

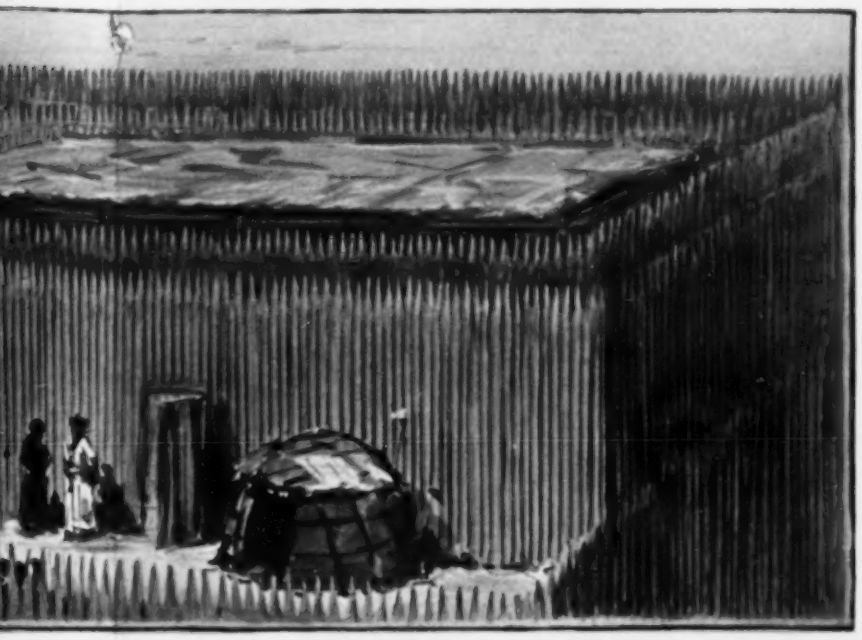
2. WHERE PRISONERS ARE KEPT IN "COFFINS" WITH BUT ONE SMALL HOLE IN THEM: A PRISON COMPOUND WITH HIGH, SPIKED PALISADES, AT URGA, A TOWN OF NORTHERN MONGOLIA.

3.

Describing the subject here illustrated, Mrs. Bulstrode writes, in an extraordinary article which appears elsewhere in this issue: "The unpicturesque side of Urga the dark, hideous, and gloomy side—was the prison, a permit to see which I obtained with the greatest difficulty. The Mongols have it in them to be diabolically cruel, and a more terrible fate than that which befalls the Mongol malefactor at Urga is difficult of conception. Within a small compound, fenced in by high, spiked palisades, are five or six dungeons. There are human beings in those dungeons, and among them a number of highly civilised Chinese, imprisoned for political offences, who are shut up for the remainder of their lives in heavy, iron-bound 'coffins,' *out of which they never, under any condition or for any purpose*

LD: "COFFINED" PRISONERS IN A DUNGEON, AT URGA, MONGOLIA.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MRS. HERBERT T. BULSTRODE.



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3. ABLE TO PUT HIS HEAD (THANKS TO ITS SMALL SIZE) THROUGH THE HOLE IN HIS "COFFIN": A PRISONER LOOKING OUT OF HIS BOX IN AN URGA DUNGEON.

4. POLITICAL OFFENDERS SHUT UP FOR LIFE IN HEAVY, IRON-BOUND "COFFINS," OUT OF WHICH THEY NEVER, UNDER ANY CONDITION OR FOR ANY PURPOSE, MOVE: MEN KEPT IN BOXES IN THE DARK IN A DUNGEON AT URGA.

move. They cannot sit upright; they cannot lie down flat; and they see daylight but for a few minutes when their food is thrust into their 'coffins' twice in the twenty-four hours. The sight of the hopeless misery of these prisoners made it easy to understand the light-heartedness with which three Mongol soldiers went to their execution a few days later on." It may be added that the only ventilation to the "coffins" is through the hole in the side, and that these holes are just large enough for a smallish Chinese head to be put through them, rather painfully and with difficulty. The Mongols, with their wider skulls, cannot put their heads through.

THE "LIVING GOD" AND HIS WORSHIPPERS: IN LAMA-RIDDEN MONGOLIA.

Photographs by Mrs. Herbert T. Bulstrode; Copyright Strictly Reserved.

1. WORSHIPPING THE "LIVING GOD," HIM WHO CAN DO NO WRONG: HUMBLE LAMAS AND HIGH MANDARINS IN FERVID ADORATION DURING THE PASSING OF THE CHIEF LAMA, THEIR SPIRITUAL HEAD.

2. OUTWARD SIGN OF THE POWER OF THE "LIVING GOD" OF MONGOLIAN BUDDHISTS: THE STATE UMBRELLA OF BOGDO, THE LAMA PONTIFF, OUTSIDE HIS ROBING-TENT.

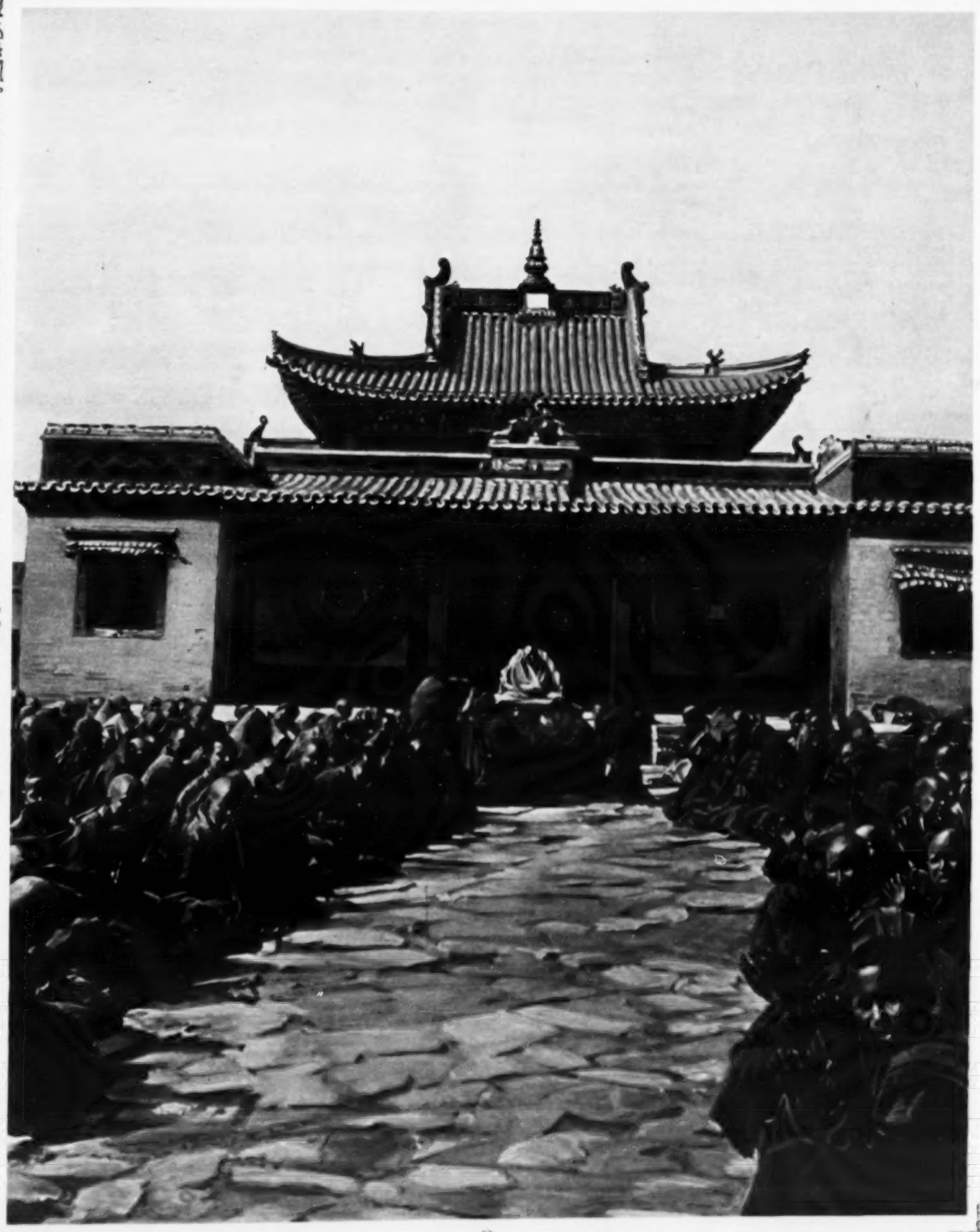
3. ON HIS ONE PUBLIC APPEARANCE DURING THE YEAR TO RECEIVE TRIBUTE AND PRESENTS: BOGDO, THE CHIEF LAMA, AT URGA FOR THE RELIGIOUS AND ATHLETIC FESTIVAL, T'SAM HAREK.

4. ADORING THE LAMA PONTIFF AT URGA: THE WORSHIP OF THE "LIVING GOD," HIM WHO CAN DO NO WRONG, BY LAMAS AT URGA.

In the article given elsewhere in this number, Mrs. Bulstrode writes: "Bogdo himself, a man of middle age and dissipated aspect, was present, and as he was led—he is nearly blind—from the robing-tent to the chief temple, the humble lamas, together with the great princes of the land, prostrated themselves and worshipped him in an ecstasy of fervid adoration. . . . In the new temple (which, by the way, houses one of the biggest Buddhas in existence—a splendid figure in gilded bronze rising from the centre of an immense lotus-flower), and full-facing the great image, side by side and in all respects equal with his own, the Lama Pontiff has caused to be erected a throne, draped gorgeously in yellow silk damask, for—his 'consort'!—an outrage this on all Buddhistic principles."

AN "EXAM." AT A GREAT LAMASERY: EXAMINERS AND EXAMINEES.

Photograph by Mrs. Herbert T. Bulstrode; Copyright Strictly Reserved.



WITH THE CHIEF LAMA OCCUPYING A THRONE ON THE TEMPLE STEPS: AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR A DEGREE, IN SOUTHERN MONGOLIA.

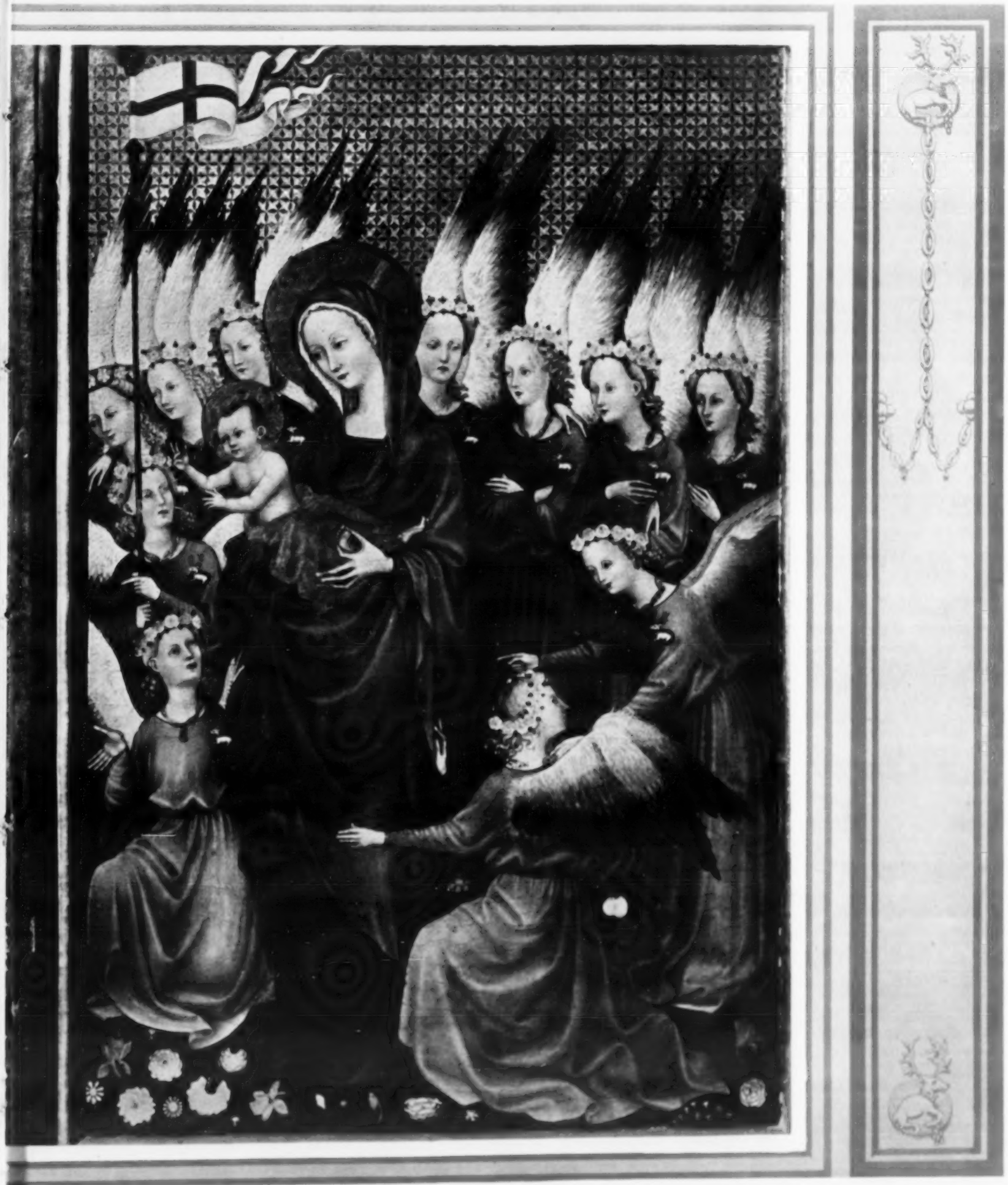
Describing this photograph in an article given elsewhere in this issue, Mrs. Bulstrode writes: "I chanced to visit it [Hankarawa, the most important lamasery of South Mongolia] during a very interesting ceremony, walking in unexpectedly, to their surprise no less than my own, upon some two or three hundred lamas, men and boys, all squatting upon the ground in the sunny forecourt of a temple. The red, orange, and pale yellow of their clothes suggested great borders of tulips ranged on each side of a wide flagged path leading up to the chief lama, who, seated on a low throne on the steps of the temple, was presiding over the assembly. A little group of men stripped to the waist formed the centre of attraction, and these, it transpired, were candidates for a degree, and were being examined by the seniors, and cross-examined by their junior colleagues of all ages, each side backing its fancy with wild clapping and gesticulation. My unexpected appearance with a camera in their midst was apparently most disconcerting, and, one and all, they instantly covered their heads with the dark red mushes which are worn while officiating and upon ceremonial occasions. Quickly recovering their equanimity, however, they unveiled again, and, looking somewhat sheepish, resumed their occupation, and offered not the slightest objection to my presence."

"ONE OF THE GREATEST ART TREASURES THAT MUCH-

POSSIBLY A VOTIVE PAINTING INTENDED TO COMMEMORATE THE BOY RULER'S VISIT TO TO SMITHFIELD TO QUELL WAT TYLER'S REBELLION:

It was rumoured the other day that the Earl of Pembroke had decided to sell the historic Wilton diptych, which has been in possession of his family for over two hundred years. Fortunately, it turns out that rumour has once more lied. That is very well; for the work, as Sir Claude Phillips put it the other day, "is one of the greatest art-treasures that much-plundered England still holds." It is in tempera, and each of the panels is 21 in. by 16 in. The young monarch is shown kneeling at the shrine of Our Lady in the Pew, at St. Stephen's, Westminster. Behind him are St. John the Baptist holding a lamb, St. Edward the Confessor with his Ring, and King Edmund with the martyr's arrow. Eleven angels are painted around the Virgin; each of these carries the badge of the White Hart, and wears a Plantagenet collar of broom. The number of these angels has been held by some to date the painting; the argument being that the eleven denote that the boy King had been on the throne eleven years at the time, and that therefore the work was produced

PLUNDERED ENGLAND STILL HOLDS": THE WILTON DIPTYCH.



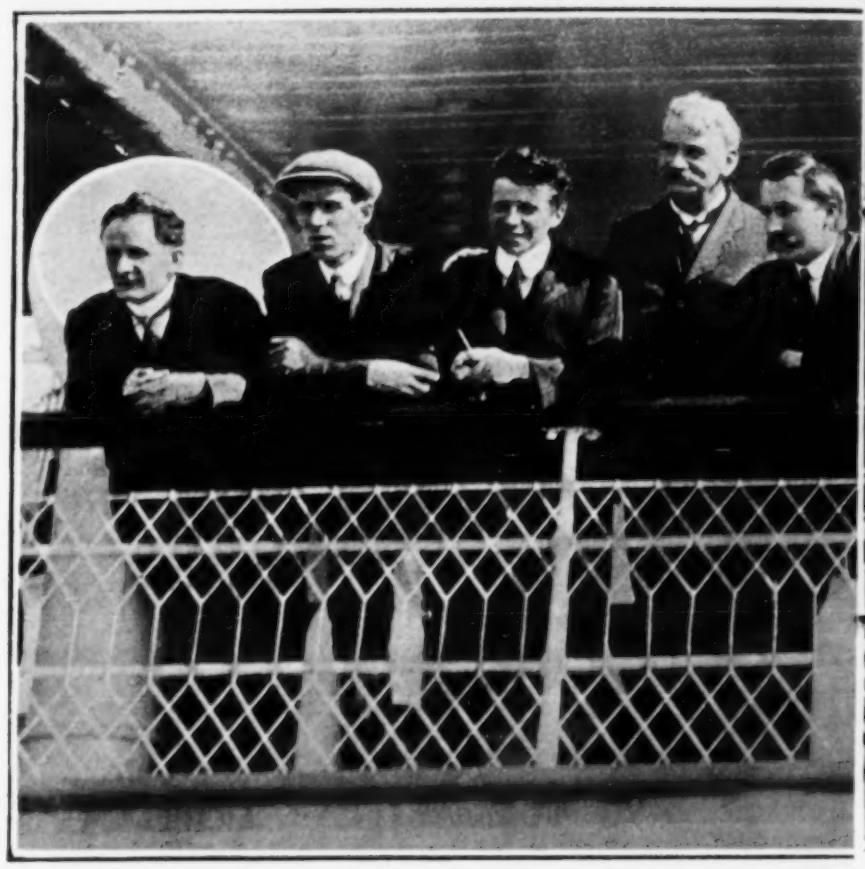
THE SHRINE OF OUR LADY IN THE PEW, ON JUNE 15, 1381, BEFORE RIDING OUT
A HISTORIC DIPTYCH SHOWING KING RICHARD II.

in 1388. In an article in the "Daily Telegraph" the other day, Sir Claude Phillips argued against this, pointing out that the Sovereign looks but fifteen or sixteen; and urging also that if the King had been married at the time we should have had, not a diptych, but a triptych, with representations on the opposite wing of the Queen, Anne of Bohemia, with her own particular patron-saints with her device. Sir Claude regards that surmise as accurate which holds that the diptych is a votive painting intended to commemorate the King's visit to the shrine of Our Lady in the Pew, at St. Stephen's, Westminster, on Saturday, June 15, 1381, before riding out to Smithfield to quell Wat Tyler's formidable insurrection; or, to put it otherwise, the diptych may have been offered by the boy King to the Blessed Virgin in gratitude for the victory achieved over the rebels. The diptych was first heard of in the reign of Charles I., and was given to that monarch by Sir James Palmer, who obtained it from Lord and Lady Jennings. It is Sir Claude Phillips' firm belief that it is wholly English, painted in England by an English artist.

THE DEPORTED NINE AT LAS PALMAS: THE "UMGENI" W

Photographs by C.N. AND I

SINGING "THE RED FLAG" AS THE SHIP LEFT LAS PALMAS FOR GREAT BRITAIN: DEPORTED LABOUR LEADERS AS THE "UMGENI" STEAMED AWAY.



THE DEPORTED NINE ON THE "UMGENI": MESSRS. MASON, LIVINGSTONE, WATS ON THE "UMGENI" (LEFT

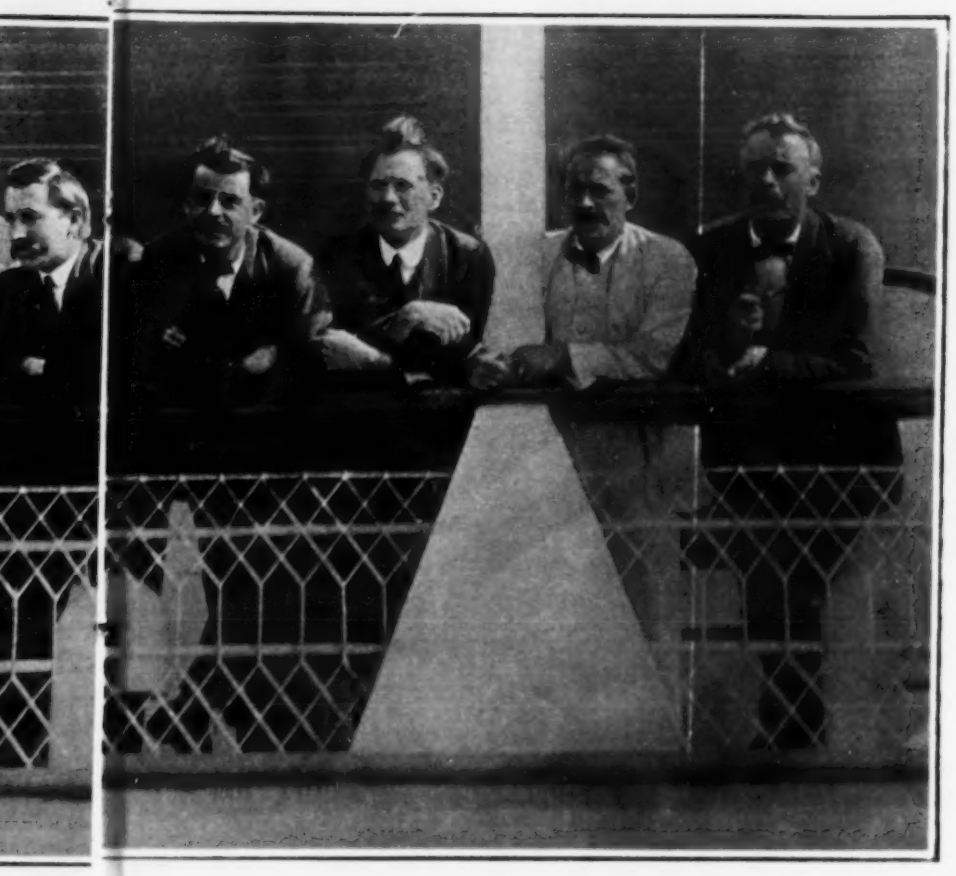
FOLLOWING THE CAPTAIN OF THE "UMGENI" UP THE SHIP'S LADDER: SPANISH OFFICIALS GOING ABOARD.

NO ONE ALLOWED ON BOARD THE "UMGENI" OR TO LEAVE HER: TO THE

The "Umgeni," with the nine deported South African Labour Leaders aboard, reached Las Palmas on Monday, February 16. There was an immediate rush to the ship of tugs bearing journalists and photographers, but the captain had instructions that nobody was to go aboard or leave his vessel. Some interviewing was done, nevertheless, by megaphone and the use of strong lungs; but this amounted to little beyond the statement, made by Mr. James Bain, who has assumed the leadership of the nine: "Sorry; we have nothing to say to the Press, nothing at all for the present, and not till we get to London probably." Mr. Bain denied further that he and his companions were prisoners, saying that they were first-class passengers enjoying the voyage and grateful to the captain and officers for every courtesy. Mr. George William Mason has been alleged by Pretorians to be the most inflammatory of all the Syndicalist orators. Mr. William Livingstone is claimed to be an extremist and to have preached violence. Mr. Andrew Watson, President of the Trades Federation, is described as a fine organiser and an orator who knows well how to impress his public. Mr. James T. Bain, Secretary of the Transvaal Federation of Trades, is looked upon as an extreme

ENI" WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR LEADERS ABOARD.

IS BY C.N. AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



NGSTONE, WATSON, BAIN, MORGAN, CRAWFORD, WATERSTON, McKERRALL AND POUTSMA
UMGENI" (LEFT TO RIGHT).

FORBIDDEN ACCESS TO THE SHIP: BOATS WITH THOSE WISHING TO INTERVIEW THE DEPORTED LEADERS BY THE SIDE OF THE "UMGENI."

HER: THE

MESSRS. BULLARD, KING, AND CO.'S AGENT SENDING INSTRUCTIONS
CAPTAIN.

THE LEADER OF THE DEPORTED LABOUR LEADERS ON THE "UMGENI": MR. JAMES T. BAIN.

Syndicalist. He fought during the Boer War as a burgher, was taken prisoner, and was deported to Ceylon. Later, he was one of the agitators in the strike at the Colorado Gold Fields, which lasted from 1902 to 1904. Mr. William H. Morgan is the Central Organiser of the Transvaal Miners' Association. Mr. Archibald Crawford, Syndicalist, has contributed frequently to the Socialist Press. Mr. Robert B. Waterston, Secretary of the South African Labour Party, is an Australian, and said at Bloemfontein that the Labour Party had already formed their own Government. Mr. David McKerrall is a Durham miner who has lived in South Africa for many years. Dr. Hessel Jakob Poutsma, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and Harbour Board Employees, is a Socialist-Syndicalist, and, said the "Daily Chronicle" recently, is regarded by his opponents as all the more dangerous because he is clever as a writer and a doctor. In Amsterdam he edited the "New Times," a Socialistic journal not now issued. He was sentenced in Holland twice, "for inciting persons to commit punishable acts" and for "inciting to disorder." Liberated on account of ill-health, he went to South Africa, fought against Britain in the Boer War, and afterwards accompanied ex-President Steyn to Europe.

STAGGERING UNDER A LOAD OF "LOOT" FROM RUSSIA:

Photograph by Alvin Langdon Coburn.

"I FIND MY MENTAL ARMS FULL OF SUCH A JUMBLE OF IMPRESSIONS AND IDEAS AS NO OTHER COUNTRY HAS EVER THRUST INTO THEM": MR. H. G. WELLS, THE FAMOUS NOVELIST.

Mr. H. G. Wells has just been to Russia for a brief while, and has written an article on "Russia and England: A Study in Contrasts," for the "Daily News." He acknowledges: "I have just spent two weeks in Russia, and I find my mental arms full of such a jumble of impressions and ideas as no other country has ever thrust into them. I stagger under the load, and it will take me months of reflection before I can begin to sort out this indiscriminate loot, this magnificent confusion of gifts." "Are the English and Russians remarkably alike or remarkably dissimilar?" he asks; and he answers his question, "So far as the look of things go, it is the likeness surprises me. Russians certainly look more like Englishmen than any other people I have ever been among . . . and the Russian women are English, too." Later, he confesses that subsequent experiences, although they did not remove this first impression of an astonishing resemblance and sympathy, revealed something else. "I perceive now more clearly than I did at first," he writes, "that not only are the Russians and the English as alike as two gloves, but that they are as different as left and right. They are as different as East and West, as positive and negative, as midday and midnight, albeit the figures are the same."

The fact that some of your teeth

are decayed although you have always cleaned them is proof that the preparations you have used—probably tooth powders or pastes—do not preserve the teeth.

Tooth powders or pastes can never, under any circumstances, preserve the teeth from destruction. That follows from the simple fact that the parts most exposed to injury—the backs of the molars, the interstices between the teeth, and the cavities in them—are exactly those which remain untouched by either powders or pastes. And, therefore, mischief once commenced in these places, advances undisturbed.

But Odol, being liquid, can penetrate the minutest crevices, and, as it has a real antiseptic effect lasting for hours, arrests all bacterial and fermentation processes which destroy the teeth.

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LADIES' PAGE.

LENT was strictly observed at table in England before the Reformation. It was then the custom also to fast (on fish) on both Fridays and Saturdays throughout the year: the last-named day was thus kept, according to Southey, quoting St. Augustine, in commemoration of a fast enjoined on St. Peter on that day of the week. So frequent were the fast-days in old England that an Elizabethan writer, one Cogan, in his "Haven of Health," states that "counting the Lent season, and all the fasting daies in the yeare, you shall see that more than one-half of the yeare is ordained to eat fish in." With the advance of Protestantism under Queen Elizabeth, these fast-days rapidly fell out of use, and consequently the demand for meat was so increased that its price became alarmingly raised. So an Act of Parliament was passed in 1562 ordering people not only to continue to fast on Friday and Saturday, but even to add Wednesday to the weekly fish-days; but it was declared that the injunction had nothing to do with religion, but was only a matter of civil policy. As a "Haven of Health," it might be well if present-day Englishmen were more frequently to dispense with meat, and to show themselves pleased to substitute fish for flesh at dinner. Great banquets could be made out on fish alone in past times; the most illustrious instance is the Coronation feast of Queen Catherine, that daughter of the French King whose courtship by Henry V. is one of Shakespeare's best scenes. At her royal feast in London, as it was Lent, they had only fish and sweet dishes: porpoise, plaice, whiting, soles, cray-fish, lobster, and all the English fresh-water fish, are mentioned on the bill of fare. We could do no more to-day; but it would be an expensive and not a cheap banquet, if properly "sauced" and cooked; and when it was over, the guests might be like Lord Beaconsfield after a Greenwich fish-dinner—replete and yet hungry, and entirely dissatisfied.

A novel system of deep-sea fishing in the Mediterranean is placing fish hitherto uneaten on the tables of certain epicures now enjoying life on the Riviera. Everybody knows that varieties of fish unknown here are caught and employed as food on the shores of the Mediterranean; and, for that reason alone, it is impossible to produce properly here the characteristic fish-stew of Marseilles, "bouillabaisse." The Prince of Monaco is a lover of science, and deep-sea fishing has long received his special patronage on this account; but to search the seas lower than of old for food is a different matter. The result is said to be satisfactory, for the strange-looking fish that are caught up from the depths, when brought to table, prepared with all the art of French cooks, have distinctive and acceptable flavours. The ancient Romans ate the cuttle-fish, and still it is quite commonly consumed in the countries that border on the same seas, in Spain and in Algeria, as well as in the South of France. But, like the frogs that we are so shocked at our neighbours eating, the repellent-looking squid is brought to table in guises that conceal all its unpleasant characteristics. I have eaten cuttle-fish—in a Malaga hotel; but the thing was cut up small, and mingled freely amidst rice delicately cooked in fish-broth, lightly flavoured with garlic, and coloured with saffron: the gelatinous morsels of chopped-up cuttle-fish amidst the rice were not amiss. In fact, however, they were like fish in general—rather tasteless.

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

A smartly draped coat and skirt of almond-green cloth, the coat turned back with olive-green velvet: the toque of olive-green velvet with a band of pink ribbon.

Fish boiled or fried always needs a good sauce; or stewed, it demands considerable flavouring. A good French *chef's* "matelote" is excellent, no matter what fish he has to deal with; even fresh-water fish suffice; but he must be allowed plenty of wine to prepare it with, and, as a rule, a touch of the flavour that our prejudices forbid to our cooks—garlic. A few fish, of course, are excellent in their own natural flavour, such as salmon, turbot, lobster; but, for the most part, it is the skill of the cook that makes fish truly delicious. For a Lenten luxury, "the splendid *maigre*," as Carême calls it, try the following "matelote": Stew (in the oven for choice) a six-pound piece of turbot, or a whole one of medium size, in a sauté-pan or fire-proof dish that takes it flat, with three glasses of sherry and a pint of white stock, seasoned; add three tablespoonfuls of chopped shallots, and bake for an hour; then put the fish to keep warm, and add to the gravy in the dish a pint or so of ordinary white sauce, a dozen or more oysters, bearded and blanched, a dozen button mushrooms, and a teaspoonful of sugar; boil hard to reduce to a suitable thickness, then stir in half a glass of sherry, half a teacupful of cream, and the juice of a lemon. Pour over the fish, surround with fried croûtons—and let this *maigre* dish proceed to table! A simple matelote is any mixed fish cut up, stewed with a clove or two of garlic crushed and a "faggot" of parsley, lemon peel, and sweet herbs, in a mixture of two parts of claret to one of fish stock or water. The sauce consists of this liquor, strained off when the fish is done, and boiled down with added button mushrooms and small onions fried, or some chopped onion, thickened with a little flour, and poured over the fish; to be served with croûtons—*i.e.*, three-cornered bits of bread fried in butter—round the dish.

Pancakes (mentioned by Shakespeare—"As fit as a pancake for Shrove Tuesday") are our only remaining tribute to the Carnival idea of a little fun before Lent begins: not that a pancake is humorous *per se*—the lark was to make everybody descend to the kitchen, and each one to "toss" his own pancake, very often into the fire or on the hearth. We have given up this fine joke, but we still eat the pancakes by tradition; besides, at any date, pancakes are an excellent dish. Here is the best recipe to be found; the addition of that tried favourite, Borwick's Baking Powder, effects a great saving in eggs without loss of quality in the result: Half a pound of flour, a teaspoonful of Borwick's Baking Powder, a little salt, mixed well while dry, then moistened with one egg beaten up in three-quarters of a pint of milk; fry quickly in a little butter.

FILOMENA.

HOW TO BECOME SLENDER AND HAPPY.

A WORD TO THE MODERN WOMAN.

NOT least among the physical disabilities of women is their natural tendency to *embonpoint*. From natural causes women are much more prone to put on fat than men, and it is one of the ironies of life that while a man regards his increasing fatness with complacency—not to say satisfaction—any approach to stoutness is a cause of anxiety and trouble to every woman.

Especially is this true to-day when sports, dances, and the fashions of the moment all call for slenderness and slimness of figure. In their endeavour to escape or to ward off feared or incipient stoutness many women lead what can only be called the life of an ascetic, so stringently do they follow a meagre dietary, systems of severe exercise, or undergo courses of baths and waters at British or foreign spas.

Yet, despite such precautions, many women sadly find themselves compelled to admit that their figure has lost its natural slenderness, and that neither the *corsetière* nor the dressmaker can conceal the fact. Only a woman can fully realise what that discovery means. Especially is it a tragedy to the woman who, though still in the days of her youth, finds herself cut off from full enjoyment of life and social activities by a slight but increasing stoutness. Nor is it less troublesome to the older woman, whose interests are still keen and varied, to be debarred from enjoying them by marked and weakening *embonpoint*.

But to both there is not only relief, but a complete and permanent cure in Antipon, the great specific for all forms of obesity. You have heard of Antipon, but until now that you are faced with increasing stoutness you have had no necessity for it. But for many years past thousands of women in all ranks of life have proved for themselves that Antipon is the safe, certain cure for the elimination of superfluous fat.

What it has done for them and is doing for thousands more to-day, Antipon will do for you. It has the guarantee of proved efficacy behind it. Above all, it is simple and inexpensive, it does not weaken, and causes no discomfort.

With the very first dose the cure begins. Antipon is a pleasant-tasting preparation of medical herbs and plants (it contains no mineral ingredients) which acts directly on the superfluous fat. Whether it is merely subcutaneous or congesting the internal organs, Antipon eliminates it. By the second day after the treatment has begun the weight has been reduced by half a pound up to as much as 3lb., and this without discomfort, purging, or sweating.

The mirror and the photograph. "Can it really be me?"

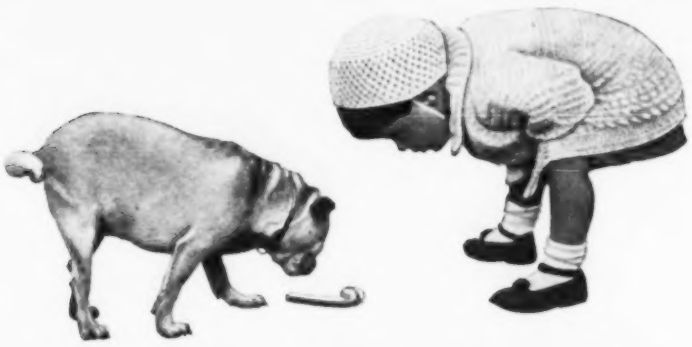
Thousands of women have thus redeemed their lost good looks and health by taking Antipon. Read what a Yorkshire lady writes: "Before the first dose I weighed just 14st. (I am 5ft. 1in. in height); now I weigh 10st. 1½lb. I have had the clothing I wore in February weighed; it is 2½lb. heavier than what I wear now. Allowing for this difference, I am 52lb. lighter than I was before taking Antipon.

"But, better still, I feel so thoroughly set up in health, so strong and well, so very different from the breathless, tired woman I have been of late years. . . . It is now nearly two months since I left off taking Antipon, and I have not gained an ounce in weight, so I think I may regard my cure as permanent."

In slight cases a single bottle often effects a complete cure. Naturally the length of treatment depends on the extent of the obesity, but its success in every case is assured, and, above all, it is permanent. After only the first few doses the benefit of Antipon is realised. You feel lighter—you weigh less—you look younger—the features regain their fine outlines—the figure shows a reduction in measurement—you become slender again. And with the elimination of the disfiguring, congesting fat you gain fresh health and vitality. For Antipon is a splendid tonic, and incidentally it imposes no irksome restrictions as to diet.

The youthfulness of face and form are brought back by Antipon. Stoutness—that dread of youth and burden of middle age—is completely and permanently cured by Antipon, which, it may be added, leaves the skin smooth and free from wrinkles. Endure the trouble no more—begin Antipon to-day. It is sold by all chemists, stores, etc., at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle, and is stocked by wholesale houses throughout the world, or will be sent direct (in the United Kingdom) on receipt of the price by the sole manufacturers, The Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

N.B.—Antipon is sent post free, sealed in a plain wrapper.



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MUSIC.

THE revivals at Covent Garden last week attracted and deserved large audiences. "Die Walküre" introduced Frau Eva von der Osten as Sieglinde, and one would not be surprised to learn that it was a first appearance in the rôle. Needless to say that the singing was extremely pleasing, but the realisation of the part is not yet complete. It was a great feat for Frau von der Osten to appear as Sieglinde on one night and as Isolde twenty-four hours later, but there is no wisdom in such achievements. Frau Rüsche-Endorf is an entirely adequate Brünnhilde, Herr Urlus a tolerable Siegmund, and Herr Knüpfer a fine Hunding. The Valkyries were anything but heroic, and Herr Bodanzsky gave too free a hand to the percussion and the brass. More rehearsal would not have been wasted on this revival. "Die Meistersinger" will always remain a favourite opera, and if the performance last Saturday night did not create any new records, it was at least good all round. Fräulein Claire Dux as Eva, and a new-comer, Herr Robert Hutt, as Walther, made an excellent impression; and Mr. Albert Coates handled the difficult score with great skill and sympathy. At the last moment the part of Hans Sachs had to be given to Herr Plaschke in place of Herr Bender, of whom great things were promised.

While Covent Garden has issued the list of its engagements for Grand Season, it has not yet published a programme. On the other hand, arrangements for the Russian season at Drury Lane are now complete. It will open on May 20 and close on July 25. Last year's operas will be repeated, and in addition to these we are to hear the "Coq d'Or" and "Night of May," by Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Prince Igor," by Borodin; and "The Nightingale," by Stravinsky. "Der Rosenkavalier" of Dr. Strauss, and one, or perhaps two, Mozart operas will be given. There will be many ballets, four new ones at least, including Dr. Strauss's "Legend of Joseph," which the composer will conduct. Nijinsky will not be seen in ballet; his place will be taken by M. Fokine. Conductors will be Dr. Strauss, Mr. Thomas Beecham, Emile Cooper, Leon Strindberg, Pierre Monteux and René Baton.

While the hegemony of Covent Garden will be challenged by a very serious and effective venture, it is well to remember that the resources of the Grand Syndicate are very considerable, and that arrangements have been made in Paris by which the scope of its achievement may be considerably widened. Caruso and Melba are engaged, and Nikisch will conduct certain performances of "Parsifal" and other German operas.

It may be doubted whether the Philharmonic Society has been heard to greater advantage than it was last week, when Heer Mengelberg took it in charge. The "Heldenleben" of Dr. Strauss attracted great attention, for it made a first appearance on a Philharmonic programme, and was played as though it were a familiar thing. Heer Mengelberg's complete mastery of every aspect of a truly remarkable work should have enabled those who heard it for the first time to grasp the essential significance of the whole. Mr. Leonard Borwick's playing of the solo part in Schumann's pianoforte concerto was a fine example of expression and restraint, and the new Irish Rhapsody by Sir Charles V. Stanford gave pleasure.

Mme. Mysz-Gmeiner, whose voice is flexible and finely trained and controlled, gave a recital at Bechstein's last week, and, not for the first time, introduced a group of songs by Gustav Mahler. Some pleased the audience, but it is not easy to regard Mahler very seriously as a song-writer. His touch is heavy, and there is an unhappy absence of simplicity.

Stravinsky's orchestral fantasia, "Fireworks," is to be repeated to-day (Feb. 28) at the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert. Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite, "Scheherazade," is also included in the programme. We may take it that the return of the Russian Opera and Ballet to London will be responsible for increased attention to Russian music on the concert platform during the spring and summer seasons.

The Société des Concerts Français is doing some remarkable work in London, and those who wish to catch the modern note in French music can ill afford to miss the recitals. M. Florent Schmitt came to the concert last week, and took part in a programme devoted to his own works.

Photo. Topical.

RUNNER-UP IN THE WATERLOO CUP: THE DUKE OF LEEDS' LEUCORYX, NOMINATED BY MAJOR R. McCALMONT.

Leucoryx, owned by the Duke of Leeds, is a black dog puppy. He was exhausted after the last course, and had to be carried off the ground. In the semi-final he defeated Mr. E. L. Townshend's Tide Time. The owner of the runner-up receives, as second prize, £200. The Duke of Leeds, who has for many years been devoted to coursing, has been unlucky in never winning the Waterloo Cup.

Photo. Topical.

WINNER OF THE WATERLOO CUP: MESSRS. DENNIS'S DILWYN, NOMINATED BY MR. A. F. POPE.

The final of the Waterloo Cup, the great coursing event, was run at Altcar on Feb. 20, and resulted in an easy victory for Dilwyn over Leucoryx. In the semi-final Dilwyn had defeated her kennel-companion, Distingué. She is by Bachelor's Acre, and is red or fawn in colour. The owner of the winner of the Waterloo Cup receives £500 and a cup valued at £100 given by the Earl of Sefton.

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"I have had good results from Vitafer in my own family, in a bad case of Insomnia. The patient took two tins and no other medicine. She is now feeling well; has her natural sleep, and is gaining flesh at the same time."

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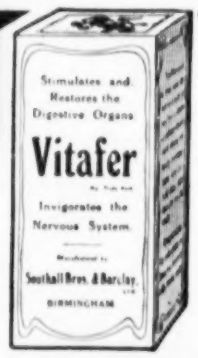

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If your nights are disturbed or sleepless, it is a sure sign that the brain and bodily functions are out of harmony, due to derangement of the nervous or digestive system.

The quickest restorative is Vitafer, because it gives simultaneous nerve and bodily nutrition, and restores the balance of natural forces

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The improved and perfected TONIC FOOD

is sold by all chemists in tins, 2 oz. **1/3**, *4 oz.* **2/-**, *larger sizes, 8 oz.* **3/6**, *16 oz.* **6/-**

Large trial sample tin post free for 6d. from the Sole Manufacturers:—

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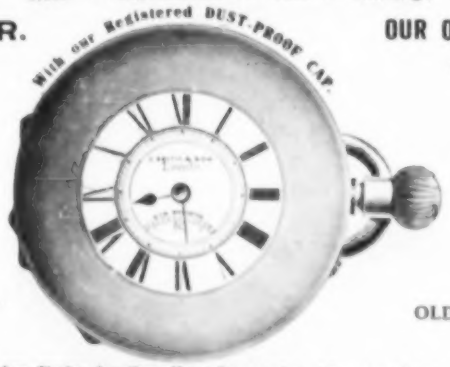

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It affords an ideal food for those of weakened or temporarily impaired digestion.

It is prepared from rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements, combined in a partially predigested form.

MADE IN A MINUTE—
Add boiling water only

Large sample will be sent for 3d. stamps.

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Of Chemists 1/6 & 3/- per tin.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated June 9, 1908) of DAME ELIZABETH ANN SARLE, of 33, Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, S.W., widow of Sir Allen L. Sarle, who died on Dec. 13, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £40,716. The testatrix gives £500 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of All Saints, Banstead, for keeping in repair the tomb of her husband, and £500 for providing a Christmas dole for the poor; the gold smoker's cabinet, gold cigarette-box, and gold match-box, presented by the King of Siam to her husband, to her nephew William E. Horne; a gold and diamond scarf-pin, given to her husband by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, to her niece Harriett Merriman; £500 each to her nieces Ada Barnacoat and Isabella Louisa Vibart; £2000 each to Alice Grant, Nellie Grant, Annie Scott and Helen Scott; other legacies and the residue in trust for her nephew William E. Horne.

The will of MAJOR THE HON. FREDERICK LE POER TRENCH, of Edymead, Clarence Park, Weston-super-Mare, who died on Dec. 17, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £102,571. Testator gives £700 a year and the use of his residence and furniture to his wife; £1000 to the Hon. William Crosby Trench; £400 to the Hon. William Le Poer Trench; £300 each to Ernest B. Scott and Power Mash Le Poer Trench; a few small legacies, and the residue in trust for his son and daughter.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1893) of BARON RADSTOCK, of 4, Park Square West, N.W., and Mayfield, Woolston, Southampton, who died on Dec. 8, is proved by his son, the present Peer, and Alister Gilian Fraser, the value of the property being £64,604. After confirming the appointment of his marriage settlement property to his eldest son, he gave £9000 each to his sons the Hons. Montagu and John Waldegrave; £250 per annum each to his unmarried daughters, or £400 per annum, if only one, and annuities of £150 each on their marriage; and £100 to A. G. Fraser. The residue goes to his son Lord Radstock.

The will of MAJOR GEORGE HORATIO BRAND, of 50, Old Quebec Street, Portman Square, who died on Jan. 8, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £49,203 1s. Among many other legacies are £1000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; £100 to the Vicar of the Church of the Annunciation, for Church purposes and the poor; £8 each to the poor-boxes at fifteen Metropolitan Police Courts; "£5 to William Smith, crossing-sweeper with frozen feet at corner of Portman Square"; £100 to the Royal Blind Pension Society; £100 to the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Society; £50 to the Ship-wrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society; £50 to the Eye Hospital, Marylebone Road; £50 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and £3 each to the crew and £4 to the coxswain of the Horatio Brand Lifeboat.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1913) of SIR FREDERIC FITZJAMES CULLINAN, K.C.B., principal clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, who died on Dec. 27, has been proved. The estate realised £21,197 7s. 2d., all of which testator gave to his wife.

Photo. C.N.

BEARERS OF SAND, EARTH AND WATER FROM ALBANIA TO WELCOME THEIR NEW "MPRET": MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION WHICH OFFERED THE CROWN TO PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED.

A deputation of seventeen leading Albanians, headed by Essad Pasha, waited upon Prince William of Wied in his castle at Neuwied on the 21st, and formally offered him the Crown of Albania, which he accepted. One of them, Miltiades Salvari, carried in a casket some sand, earth and water brought from Albania. It is expected that the Prince will be known in Albania by the title of "Mpret," a form of "Imperator." He arranged to visit the Tsar at St. Petersburg before going to Albania.

"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS," AT THE CRITERION.

THE smartest of smart plays, one can imagine "A Pair of Silk Stockings" being dubbed by all who make a claim to "smartness," and having an enormous vogue in consequence. Mr. Cyril Harcourt's new comedy reflects the jargon, code, manners, vapidity of your up-to-date world of fashion; it is the *dernier cri* in slang and Society's ideas of love and marriage, and what is and is not playing the game between men and women, as well as in frocks and lingerie and, of course, silk stockings. Moreover, though it contains one of those apparently almost inevitable bedroom scenes—in which, by way of a change, a divorced man seeks a meeting with the wife he has not wronged, and is gagged and trussed as a burglar—it wins its meed of continuous laughter not so much by the ingenuity of its situations, as by the pointedness and audacity of its wit. Miss Lottie Venne does wonders with a frivolous hostess who is a mass of artificialities. Still better acting comes from Mr. Sam Sothern in the part of a dull-witted and inarticulate husband whose vocabulary, even in moments of sincere emotion, consists of the most horrible clippings of the King's English. Miss Enid Bell has, perhaps, the "star" rôle, as a wife who, despite her appeal to the divorce court, would like to find a chance of forgiving her husband, and takes very calmly a chapter of accidents which seem to compromise her with an old lover; the actress always shows ease of manner and sureness of touch. The same virtues may be credited to Mr. Allan Aynesworth; while a wholly charming performance comes from Miss Ellen O'Malley, as a sweet-tempered girl whose *métier* is to calm her fellow-creatures' irritability.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

Photo. Leipziger Presse-Büro.

THE WIED PEACOCK INCORPORATED WITH THE ALBANIAN EAGLE; THE NEW ROYAL COAT-OF-ARMS OF ALBANIA.

A new coat-of-arms for Albania has been designed by the well-known painter, Professor Emile Döpler, of Berlin. It consists of an ermine-lined robe surmounted by a crown, with the motto of the House of Wied, "Fidelitate et veritate." On the robe is the double-headed Albanian eagle, in black, with a thunderbolt in each claw, and bearing on his breast a shield with the arms of the house of Wied, consisting of a peacock with its tail outspread.

Health, Strength & Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

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medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

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This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

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'How hot this room is!'

says the person who has been out of doors.

'I thought it was rather chilly,'

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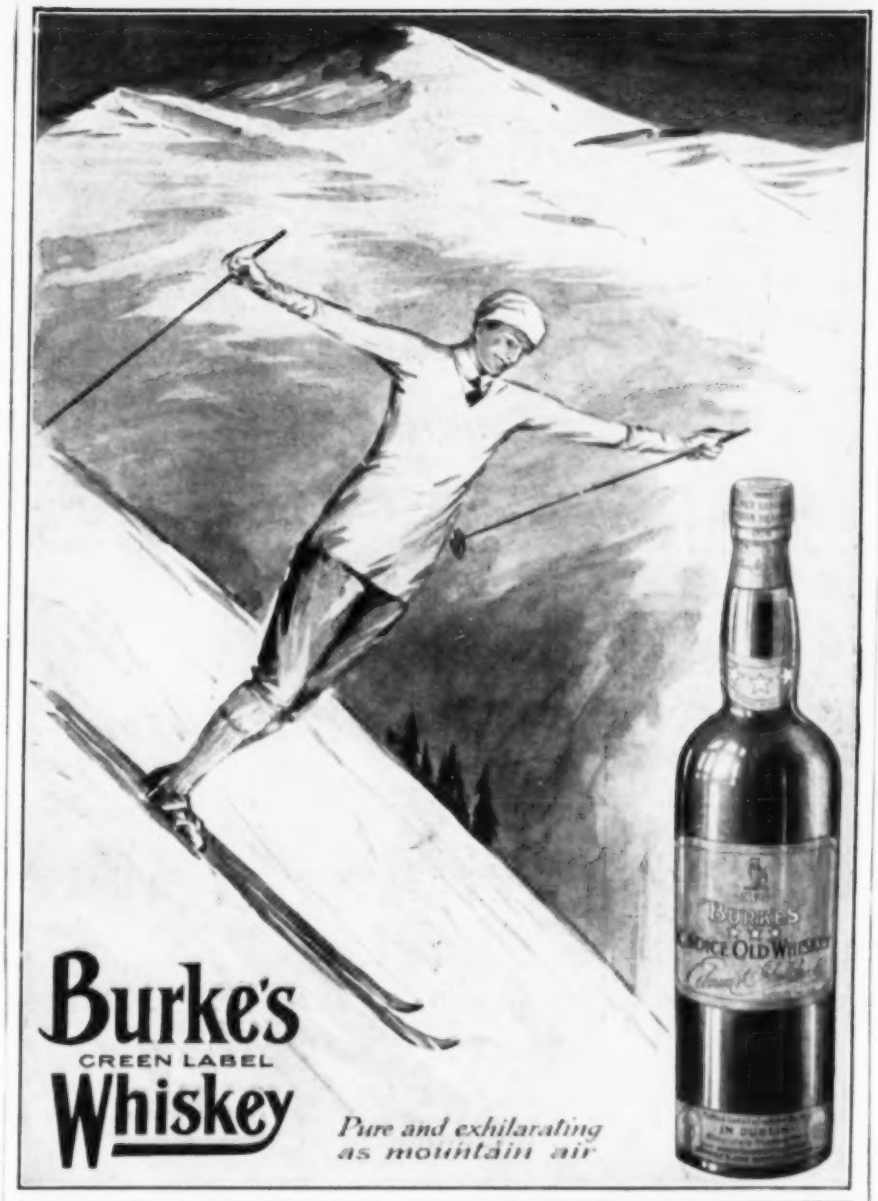

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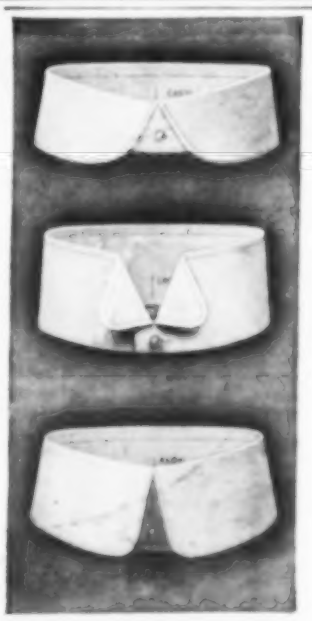

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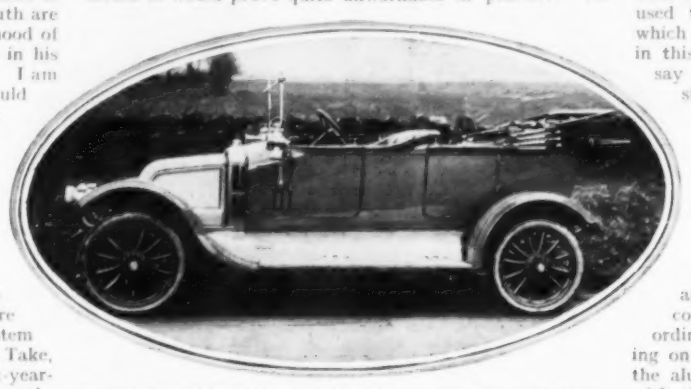
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Taxation of Old Cars. As the time draws near for the introduction of the Finance Bill, owners of cars that are past their first youth are beginning to inquire anxiously if there is any likelihood of the Chancellor of the Exchequer inserting a clause in his measure giving relief from the incidence of taxation. I am not one of Mr. Lloyd George's confidants, but I should say that of a certainty the reply will be found to be in the negative. If there should turn out to be any readjustment of motor taxation, then I am quite convinced that it will be in the direction of imposing a yet heavier burden on the general body of motorists. Certain it is that benzol will have to pay the threepence per gallon now levied on petrol, and with that in the offing it scarcely seems reasonable to expect that anyone's contributions to the Exchequer will be reduced. At the same time, it is to be hoped that the agitation for a more equitable basis will be continued, for the present system does press very hardly on many owners of old cars. Take, for example, the case of the motorist owning a six-year-old vehicle, whose rating is about 20-h.p. Generally speaking, the car will be worth, at a fairly liberal estimate, £100, yet he will be required to pay a six-guineas tax—rather more than 6¼ per cent. of its value. On the other hand, the owner of the modern "fifteen-point-nine," which may be worth anything up to £600, pays four guineas only—quite a different percentage on its value. The interesting suggestion has been made that the tax should be assessed on a basis of valuation; but while there is much to be said for this idea from the point of view of equity, I am afraid it would prove quite unworkable in practice. At any rate, the working of such a system would prove so cumbrous and costly that it would be hopeless to put it before the Chancellor as a practical solution of the admitted difficulty of arriving at a basis fair to all. For my own part, I do not think the plan of the R.A.C., by which relief would be given to cars of four years old and over, can be bettered. Not that the plan looks like being adopted yet, but that is the line of argument which must be pressed home.



THE LATEST ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR: AN 11·9-H.P. TOURING MODEL.

THE CAR THAT FINISHED FOURTH IN THE SWEDISH WINTER TRIALS FROM STOCKHOLM TO GOTHENBERG, AND MADE THE FASTEST TIME ON THE HILL IN ITS CLASS: A 20-30-H.P. CADILLAC.

Light Cars and Brakes. The growing popularity of the "light" car seems to me to give occasion for a word of warning regarding its use, particularly so far as concerns drivers who have been used to vehicles of a heavier class. Without going into the technical reasons which are the controlling factors, it may be said that, no matter how efficient the brakes, a light car cannot be pulled up in the same distance as one of the heavy class, given that the speed is the same, the distance within which a vehicle can be brought to a standstill being dependent to a very great extent upon the weight on the braked wheels. Therefore, these light cars must be driven with a due regard to the distance within which the brakes will stop them dead, always with the fact in mind that that distance is something more than we have been used to. Already there has been recorded one fatality which was undoubtedly caused by an error of judgment in this matter—or, possibly, it would be more correct to say by partial ignorance of the comparatively poor stopping-power of the light car.

Illegal Number-Plates. A curious point has been raised in the matter of number-plates and their details. One of the most popular types of plate is the one that is cast in aluminium, with raised letters. It is smart, does not wear out, and is really more legible than the conventional black-enamel plate, with lettering in white. The question has now arisen as to whether or not the aluminium plate complies with the law, which lays it down that the ordinary identification-plate must consist of white lettering on a black ground. Effective as it undoubtedly is, the aluminium plate certainly does not comply strictly with this provision, and though up to now I am not aware that the police have actually taken anyone into court on the question, it appears to me that if they did take such action it would be difficult for a court to hold that the law had been satisfied. Seeing that nothing is more easily read than the plates in question, it is hard to know why the police have suddenly taken an objection

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[Continued overleaf.

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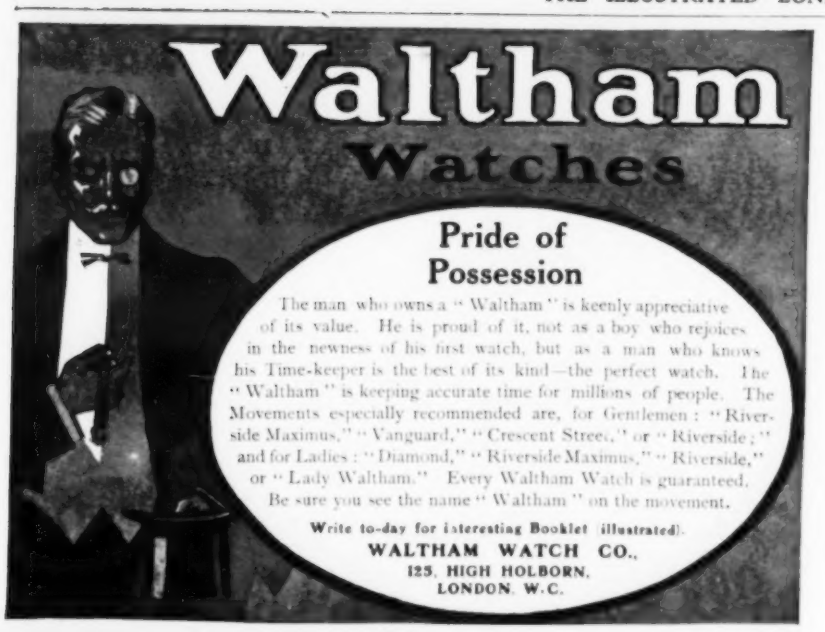

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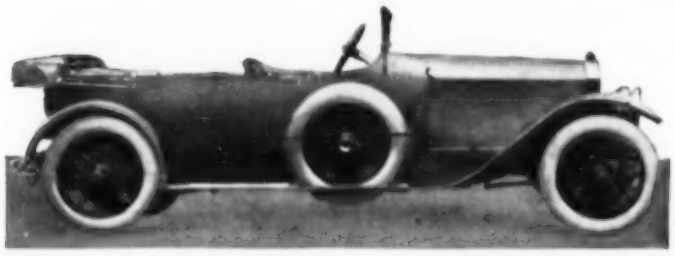

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Continued.

to them, except that there are some police officers to whom technicalities are apparently almost equal in importance to the suppression of crime.

The Vogue of the Self-Starter. Truly the way of luxury in motoring, as in most other things, is an easy one, and car-designers are certainly doing their level best to educate us in asking for more and yet more luxury in the details of our cars. I can remember the time when we looked with contempt on the man who fitted a wind-screen to his car, and when a hood was the last refinement of effeminate luxury. But a lot of water has run beneath the bridges since those days, and the luxuries of a decade ago are the common necessities of to-day. Gradually we have progressed in design and detail, until we have reached a stage of things when we are beginning to ask to have more and more done automatically, and it really begins to look as though before long our cars will do everything for us save the steering. And, when one comes to look at it, why not? The time has gone by when motoring was a sport for the enthusiastic few. Strictly speaking, it has ceased to be a sport at all, and has already found its level as the most convenient of all forms of locomotion. That being so, the easier our motoring can be made, and the more refined the car, the more popular will the movement become and the more will it enter into the everyday life of the community. It is interesting to think back upon the effects produced by each successive important item of advance. In the old days, for example, our ignition, whether our cars were equipped with the low-tension magneto or coil and battery, was a source of never-ending trouble. Then came the high-tension magneto to make itself, electrically and mechanically, the most perfect component of the car. Carburetter improvement, though more gradual, has done much to advance the popularity of motoring. Next we had the development of electric-lighting to minister to our safety and comfort, and this, again, has undoubtedly had a favourable reaction on the movement. Now we have the self-starter coming along to minister yet further to the comfort and convenience of motoring. I know it is still a question of argument whether or not makers will be compelled by public demand to standardise some type of self-starter, but in my own mind I am quite convinced that the car of the immediate future must be so furnished if it is to command a market. It must come as surely as the high-tension magneto and electric-light have arrived. I have recently had through my hands several cars, mostly American, which are equipped with electric engine-starters, and even if I had had an open mind in the matter—which I admit I had not, as I have all along believed in the future of the self-starter—my experiences would have converted me into a whole-hearted advocate of the device. A good deal of my acquaintance with these electrically started cars has been during wet and muddy weather, and really the comfort and convenience of not having to walk out into the muddy road, with one's coat trailing in the wet as one stoops to grasp a muddy starting-handle preparatory to swinging over a motor which is, perhaps, only too unwilling to start, must be experienced to be believed. Nothing to do but to climb into the driving-seat, depress a pedal, and away goes the motor! I must say that I am to the full able to appreciate the enormous difference that these things make—in fact, I am getting to the stage when I don't want to have anything to do with a car that has not got all the latest aids to comfort, including, of course, a self-starter.

A Good Performance. In the severe endurance tests held in Sweden last week, the "Overland" touring-car finished fifth out of sixty-two starters. In view of the fact that the "Overland" was over £400 cheaper than any of the cars which finished before it, the performance must be regarded as extremely meritorious.

W. Whittall.

Photo. Rankle.

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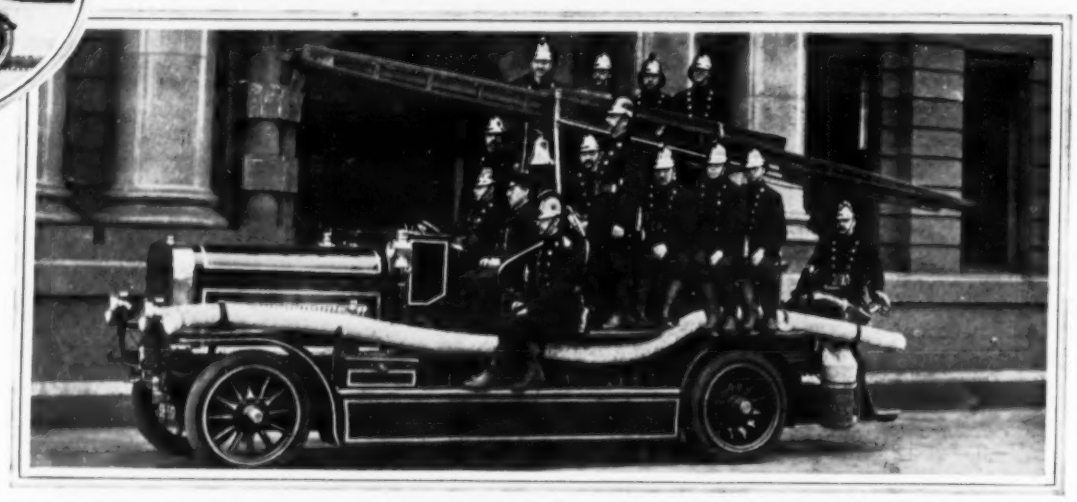

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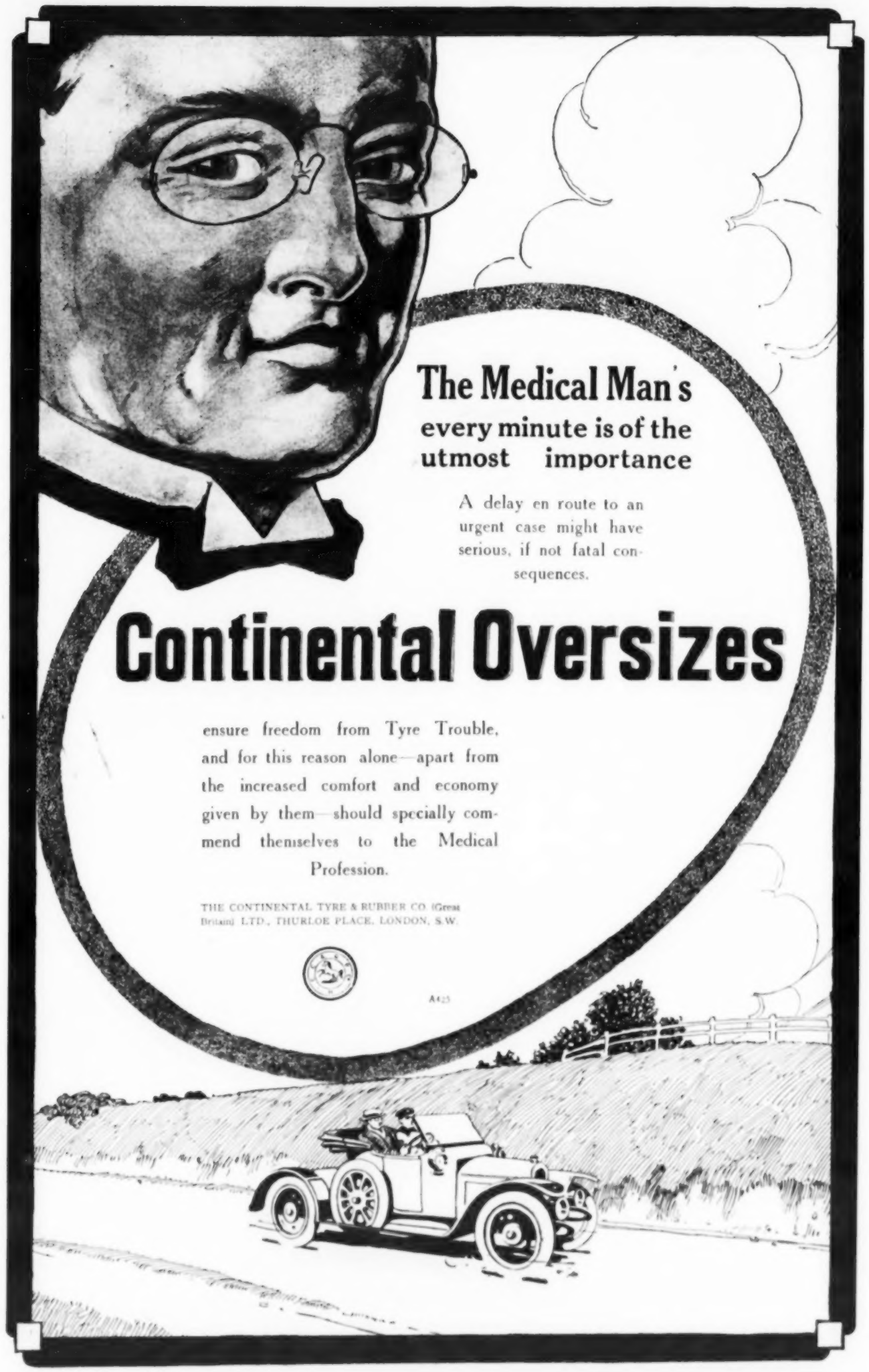
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CHESS.

To Correspondents.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

J G Hume (Seaford).—We must trouble you for the solution before we can undertake to examine your problem.

J Frost (Oakfontein, S.A.).—Thanks for your problem, but you must study composition a little more yet. Can you show us anywhere a solution commencing with the capture of a Rook and continuing with two checks? As regards Problem No. 3632, 1. Kt to B 7th will not solve it.

A M Sparke (Lincoln).—Much obliged. It shall appear in due course.

W A Clark (Whitby).—We need scarcely say how much we regret the error, which is entirely due to the cause you conjecture. It may, however, be some consolation to you to know that several of our solvers successfully overcame the difficulty and sent correct solutions.

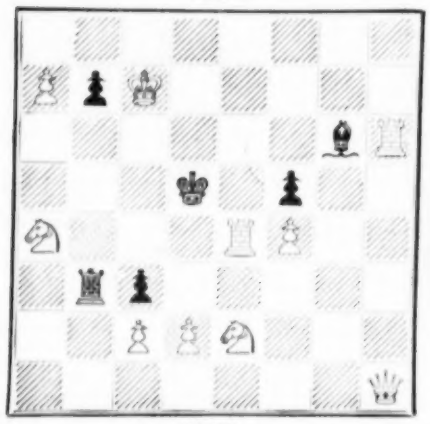
M Savile (Chard).—There was unfortunately a mistake which we are afraid has given you and many others much unnecessary trouble. There should have been a White Bishop at K R 5th, and not a Black one.

Solution of Problem No. 3638.—By R. G. Healey.

WHITE	BLACK
1. R to R 6th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 3641.—By Rudolf L'Hermet.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Correct Solution of Problems Nos. 3631 and 3632 received from P F Staunton (Kolar Gold Fields, S. India); of No. 3633 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3634 from N Maitra (Calcutta) and J W Beatty; of No. 3635 from Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.), H Grasett Baldwin (Ottawa), J W Beaty (Toronto), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3638 from W S Davy, R Donner (Englefield Green), John Watkinson (Huddersfield), F W Atchinson (Lincoln), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and C R Lee (Stretford).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3639 received from L Schlu (Vienna), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Fowler, Dr. Higginson (Edgbaston), J G Locke (Hawick), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), and R G Healey (Leatherhead).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, between Messrs. R. T. Black and M. Schroeder.

(Centre Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P takes P	Q takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q R 4th

Q to Q sq is better. The text move, though frequently used, has nothing to commend it.

4. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to B 3rd
6. Kt to K 2nd	B to Kt 5th
7. Castles	P to K 3rd
8. B to Q 2nd	Q to B 2nd
9. P to B 3rd	B to K B 4th
10. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
11. P to B 4th	B to Q 3rd
12. Q Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt
13. P takes B	B to B 4th (ch)

Up to this point White has had the better game, but his King now becomes the object of a fierce attack, skilfully engineered.

14. K to R sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd
15. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 4th
16. P to Kt 4th	P to R 5th
17. Kt to B 5th	P takes Kt
18. P takes B	Kt takes K P
19. B to B 3rd	Castles Q R

There is nothing "finnicky" about the play that follows. It is down right real fighting, and fine chess withal.

20. B takes Kt P	R to R 2nd
21. B to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)

The initiation of a gloriously conceived combination.

22. P takes Kt	P takes P (dis.ch)
23. K to Kt sq	Q R to R sq
24. B takes R	Q to Q sq

The objective of Black's manœuvres is R to R 8th and mates in two moves.

25. B to B 6th	

His only defence. White handles the situation with excellent judgment, as his next move shows.

25.	Kt takes B
26. B to K 6 (ch)	P takes B
27. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd
28. K R to K sq	Q to R 5th
29. K to B sq	Q to Kt 5th
30. K to Kt sq	Q to R 5th
31. K to B sq	Q to R 8th (ch)

Black's sacrifices are so far justified that he can now force a draw. He prefers, however, to take his chance of victory.

32. K to K 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
33. K to Q 3rd	R to R 7th
34. R to K 2nd	Q to B 6th (ch)
35. R to K 3rd	Q takes P
36. Q R to K sq	P to Kt 7th

Overlooking White's smart counter-stroke. Probably 36. Q to Kt 4th, followed by P to B 5th, would have won. A beautiful game, brilliantly played on both sides.

37. Q tks Kt (ch)	Resigns

Mr. Alfred Mambrino has been appointed Manager of the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly, W. Mr. Mambrino has had wide experience in such well-known hotels as Claridge's, London; the Winter Palace Hotel, Cimiez, Nice; the Royal Danieli Hotel, Venice; and the Hotel de Crillon, Paris. He will take up his duties at the Berkeley in the course of the next few weeks.

With the new edition for 1914 that well-known book of reference "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" (Dean and Son) reaches its forty-eighth year. It is edited by Mr. Arthur G. M. Hesilrige, and is illustrated with five hundred armorial engravings. It contains, besides the information indicated by the title, a directory of Peers and Peeresses, and various other lists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lovers of musical-comedy will be interested in an attractive brochure dealing with "The Pearl Girl," at the Shaftesbury, and illustrated with many photographs of the chief characters and scenes, and a series of amusing cartoons by Mr. Tony Sarg. The letter-press includes a short story and a character-sketch of Mr. Robert Courtneidge. The brochure will be sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, to any address in the United Kingdom. Applications should be addressed to Mr. Bond, the Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Gift to the Yachting Section of the New York Athletic Club: the "Viking" Challenge Trophy.

The trophy was presented to encourage the development of the "Viking" class of motor-cruisers. It is in solid silver, and the details of the "Viking" ship are taken from one discovered at Christiania. The shields will be used for engraving names of winners. The panel below the sea-horse bears the flag of the New York Athletic Club and the "Shamrock" racing flag. The trophy was designed and made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, of 112, Regent Street, W.

No part of the British Isles is more richly endowed with noble beauty than Devon and Cornwall in the spring. A holiday then is one never to be forgotten for its unfading charm. The weary town-dweller in search of health and rest, the artistic visitor in quest of worthy subjects for his sketch-book, and the sportsman yearning for fresh fields to conquer will find in South Devon and Cornwall just what they need—a healthful, equable climate, entrancing scenery, and sport in plenty. Every facility for spending an enjoyable spring holiday in these delightful Western counties is provided by the Great Western Railway Company, who run frequent comfortable excursions at cheap rates to all parts. A quick and pleasant journey from Paddington and a spring-time sojourn of a week or two in the West Country is a holiday that is best described as "simply great."

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